THE
North-Carolina Standard
IS PUBLISHED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY BY
WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum*, in advance, or within the first month; Two Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Three Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum*, in advance or within the first month; Four Dollars and fifty cents, if payment be delayed six months; and Five Dollars, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements not exceeding *fourteen lines* will be inserted one time for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; those of greater length in proportion. Advertisements inserted in the Semi-Weekly Standard, will also appear in the Weekly Paper, free of charge. Our charges for ADVERTISING BY THE YEAR are as follows:

One square,	6 months, (14 lines to a square,)	$ 10
" 12 "	" "	18
Two squares,	6 months,	15
" 12 "	" "	25
Three squares,	6 months,	20
" 12 "	" "	30

A limited number of advertisements will be taken for the *Weekly* paper, but no deduction will be made on any but yearly advertisements—these will be inserted at one-fourth less than the regular charge.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

☞ The paper will be sent to advertisers for six months or by the year, free of charge.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

Letters to the Editor must come free of postage.

GREAT EXHIBITION, FOR FALL, 1853. The Crystal Palace has been ransacked, and many of its treasures will be laid before the public. EDWARD L. HARDING will open, on October 1st, a choice and elegant assortment of SUPERIOR CLOTHING, all of the best make. The new and desirable style of BUSINESS COATS cannot fail to attract the taste. The handsome style and fine quality of cloth, frock and dress Coats, most of which are made from "prize goods," will certainly please those gentlemen who desire a becoming dress article. The unusually large and beautiful assortment of *Silk Velvet Vestings*, all of which have been imported expressly for our trade, and will fill the eye with admiration. They are splendid. We have every variety of medium qualities of Coats, Pants and Vests. The stock of Gentlemen's Dress Goods is the largest we have ever before had the courage to purchase. It will pay you to call and look through this department. Of under-garments, we have every quality of silk and merino, and every size. Call and examine this splendid stock, at

E. L. HARDING'S,
Gentlemen's Clothing and Furnishing Store.
Saleigh, Sept. 12, 1853. 87—

A. M. MCPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN. J. W. MARTIN.

A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Office at No. 6, Roanoke Square,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, } *Norfolk.*
Dr. N. C. Whitehead, }
Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. }
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1853. 87—

"SKY LIGHT!" EVANS & COOKE, *No. 29, Cheap Place*, Have received their entire Fall purchase of Goods, which are now open for inspection.

We deem it unnecessary to speak of their cheapness, as it is perfectly understood by ALL that Evans & Cooke believe in quick sales and short profits, and, as usual, are ahead of all competition. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' DRESS GOODS. HEAVY RICH
Plaid Silks.
Heavy Brocade Silks.
Heavy Plain Silks.
Black and Blue Watered Silks.
Black Gro de Rhine Silks.
French De Lanes, Plain and Figured.
Do Cashmere, do do
Plaid Raw Silks.
French and English Merinos.
95 pieces cheap DeLane. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

RIBBONS! RIBBONS!! RICH BONNET, NECK.
Tafeta and Sash Ribbons. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MANTILLAS.—SILK VELVET, WITH HEAVY Fringe. Plain and Watered with heavy Fringe.
The latest styles out. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 85—

LADIES' PLAIN AND EM'D HANDKC'FS.
Chemizetts, Pointed Collars and Undersleeves.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—PLAIN AND POINTED Velvets.
Black and Colored Fringes.
Ribbons and Gimp Trimmings.
Black Silk Lace and Worsted Braids.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

GLOVES.—LADIES KID GLOVES,
Gentlemen's do
Black and Colored, do
Lile Thread and Burlin do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BONNETS! BONNETS!!—SILK AND SATIN Bonnets, all colors.
White and Col'd. Straw Lace all colors.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

MEN'S WEAR.—BLACK FRENCH CLOTHS.
Black French Doeskin Cassimere.
Fancy do
Plain and Plaid Satinetts.
Kentucky Jeans and Tweeds.
Black Satin Vestings.
Fancy Silk do EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

HATS AND CAPS.—75 DOZ. HATS AND CAPS, of the best make, comprising every style, quality and price. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

BED TICK, MARLBORO' STRIPES AND PLAIDS. Striped and plaid Linseys, Bleached and Brown Sheeting and Domestic Heavy No. 1. Osnaburgs, (cheap.) Col'd. Cambrics, Irish Linen, White and Colored Flannels, Silk Warp do. and Black Alapacas.
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

BLANKETS AND KERSEYS.—BEST CABLE Warp Georgia Kerseys.
Heavy Plain Georgia Kerseys.
White and Colored Blankets, very heavy.
Bed do do
EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

LADIES' SHOES. ROBINSON'S FRENCH GAITers, well foxed.
Robinson's Good Boots.
Do Kid Buskins and Ties.
Do Goat do do
Do Misses' Boots. EVANS & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 68—

BOOTS AND SHOES. HEAVY WATER-PROOF Boots.
Common Water-Proof Boots.
Men's Calf Shoes.
No. 1 Double Sole Brogans.
Boys' do do do.
Women's Boots.
Misses' and Children's Shoes.
Youth's and Boy's Boots.
Men's and Ladies' Over Shoes. EVAN'S & COOKE.
Sept. 12. 86—

J. MILES & SONS' IMITATION STITCH CALF Boots, in store. EVANS & COOKE,
Sept, 12i 68—

PIANOS, MUSIC, STRINGS, &c.—ANOTHER Lot of new and splendid Pianos, of fashionable style and elegant tone and finish, just opened at the
N. C. MUSIC STORE.

A BEAUTIFUL 5 OCTAVE MELODEON, with three beautiful Pedals, for inspection and sale at the MUSIC STORE.

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF NEW AND FASH- IONABLE MUSIC received at the
MUSIC STORE.

A NEW SUPPLY OF PICTURES, WITH AND without Frames; also Gilt Mouldings of every description, for sale at the MUSIC STORE.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.—THE UNDERSIGNED will conduct a Foreign and Domestic Produce Commission business in the City of Petersburg, Va., under the firm of STAINBACK & HARDEE.
Office, 3rd door West of Bollingbrook Hotel, North Side.
C. STAINBACK, W. H. HARDEE
November 1st, 1852. 101—1y.

Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. III. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1853. No. 95.

Fall Trade, 1853.

P. F. PESCUD, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c., is now receiving the *largest* and *most commanding* stock, that he has ever offered to the trade, which will be sold on as reasonable terms as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the South. Physicians and Dealers are cordially invited to examine the quality and prices of my articles before buying elsewhere.

Mr. Pescud takes this occasion to thank those Physicians, Country Merchants, and Contractors who have encouraged his efforts to build up a Wholesale Drug business at Raleigh, and hopes the time is rapidly approaching when it will be a rare occurrence for Dealers to send North for supplies in his line.

☞ Send your orders, for Drugs, &c., P. F. PESCUD, Raleigh, if you want them filled promptly, neatly packed, and forwarded with dispatch, *upon terms which will give satisfaction.* P. F. PESCUD.
September 12, 1853. 86—

PAINTS AND OILS.—A VERY LARGE SUPPLY of all kinds of PAINTS, OILS, and VARNISHES to hand and for sale, lower than can be bought elsewhere, on the most accommodating terms by P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

WINDOW GLASS.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES, kept on hand or ordered, to suit any size sash at very low rates.

Also, a good supply of PUTTY. Dealers will please give me a chance to fill their orders before buying elsewhere, if they want good bargains. P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CALL AT PESCUD'S DRUG STORE FOR YOUR supplies of American and Foreign PERFUMERY, TOOTH and HAIR BRUSHES, COARSE and FINE COMBS, SOAPS and SHAVING CREAMS, POMADES and HAIR OILS.

Pescud keeps a large stock and sells at a small advance to consumers and the trade.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.—THE lovers' of the WEED will be glad to hear that the subscriber has received an invoice of Superior Cigars—fine Cut and Lump Chewing Tobacco, various brands, and some Smoking Tobacco, as fragrant as they can find anywhere.
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

PATENT MEDICINES.—48 DOZ. MUSTANG LINIMENT.
48 Dozen McLanes Liver Pills.
36 " " Vermifuge
24 " Ayers' Cherry Pectoral,
12 " Hooflands Bitters,
12 " Browns' Essence Ginger,
144 " Bulls' Sarsaparilla,
6 " Wistars' Balsam Wild Cherry,
7 " Stablers' Anodyne Cherry Expectorant,
4 " Stablers' Diarrhœ Medecines,
6 " Bernards' " "
50 " Perry Dans' Pain Killer,
30 " Radway's Ready Relief,
12 " Fahnestocks' Vermifuge,
6 " Syrup Naptha,
And a large supply of Sands', Bakers', Petetins', and Woods' Sarsaparilla; Holloways' Medicines; Pain Extractor; Mrs. Betts' Female Supporters; Trusses; Bandages; Beckwiths', Brandreths', Gordans', Oriental, Peters', and Mights' Pills; American Worm Killer, Horsemans' Hope; Gray's Ointment; Roman Eye Balsam; Thompson's Eye Water, and Carpenters' Medicines, for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
September 16, 1853. 86—

SPICES!—SPICES!—MACE—WHITE MUSTARD SEED,
Cloves—Brown Mustard Seed,
Nutmegs—Celery, "
Cinnamon—Allspice,
Black Pepper—White Ginger,
Long Pepper—African Ginger,
Cayenne Pepper—Vanilla Bears and Salad Oil.
Just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.
Sept. 16, 1853. 86—

LYON'S RAT PILLS AND SALVE. DON'T be annoyed any longer with rats, when you can exterminate them by giving Rat Pills, or greasing their food with Coster's Salve, which you will find at PESCUD'S.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, FOR THE destruction of Roaches, Bed Bugs, Flies and Ants. A supply is to hand and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

SMOKING TOBACCO. A LARGE SUPPLY OF the most fragrant and mild Smoking Tobacco, may be found at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

BAKING OR YEAST POWDERS, OF SEVeral brands, for sale at PESCUD'S.

A SUPPLY OF PEARL ASH, IN PRIME ORDer, just received and for sale by PESCUD.

SCOTCH SNUFF—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just at hand, and for sale by PESCUD.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—A large supply of very superior Cream of Tartar just at hand, and for sale at PESCUD'S.

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800 LBS. SODA, for Baking or Medicinal purposes, very superior, in Store and for sale low, at PESCUD'S.

WASHING SODA.—A LARGE SUPPLY REC'D, and kept constantly for sale low at PESCUD'S.

ESSENCES AND EXTRACTS, OF EVERY VAriety and quality, for flavoring and perfuming purposes. A large supply just received at PESCUD'S.

1500 LBS. ALUM, Ground, in Store, and for sale low at PESCUD'S.

OIL VITROL.—THE SUBSCRIBER HAS REC'D 20 Carboys Oil Vitrol, and will be glad to supply paper mills and foundrys at low rates, at PESCUD'S.

DYE STUFFS.—ON HAND, AND FOR SALE ON reasonable terms, a large lot of Dye-Woods, Fustic, Logwood, Canewood, Redwood, Turmeric, Indigo, Cochineal, Solution of Tin, with all the necessary mordants used in colouring. P. F. PESCUD.

GLUE AND GELATINE.—A LARGE SUPPLY of White and Brown Glue and Cooper's Gelatine. Just received and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

OLD PORT AND MADERIA WINE.—INVALIDS and those who want a very superior article will find it at PESCUD'S.

CONGRESS AND ROCKBRIDGE ALUM WATER, for sale at Pescud's DRUG STORE.

SCHEIDAM SCHNAPS & PURE FRENCH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

LAMP OIL.—A LARGE SUPPLY OF VERY SUPERIOR Lamp Oil, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

ROSIN OIL.—FOR PAINTING PURPOSES, FOR sale low by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

NO. 1, FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE BY W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
Raleigh, Sept. 16, 1853. 87—

Fall and Winter, 1853.

JUST RECEIVED BY THE SUBSCRIBER:
Black and colored Silks,
French and English Merinoes, a fine assortment,
Printed and Plain Muslin DeLains,
Worked Collars and Undersleeves,
Embr'd and Plain Linen Cambric H'd'k'fs,
Muslin and Lace Edgings, a great variety,
Ladies and Gentlemens' Gloves, of all kinds,
White and Tan Colored floss skirting,
For sale by J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

STAPLE GOODS.—100 PIECES CALICOES, DARK and Light,
50 Pieces Bleached Shirting, from 10 to 22c.
12-4 Bleached Shirting, and Bleached Jeans,
50 pieces Brown Shirting and Sheetings,
Milton, N. C, Osnaburgs, and Brown Jeans,
Fine Wool and common Bed Blankets,
White and Red English and American Flannels,
Real White Welsh Flannel, don't shrink,
75 Heavy and Medium Negro Blankets,
For sale low by J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

GOODS FOR EVERY BODY.—GUNNY AND Hemp Bagging,
Brown, Clarified, Crushed and Loaf Sugar,
Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffee,
Green and Black Tea, very good,
30 Kegs Nails and Brads.
J. BROWN.
Sept. 26, 1853, 90—

HATS.—SUPERIOR BLACK MOLESKIN, SEPTEMber style,
1 Case Cassimere Hats for Winter,
Mexican and other Fancy Hats,
Good Wool Hats for Farmers, &c.
J. BROWN,
No. 9, Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1853. 90—

IT AFFORDS THE SUBSCRIBER MUCH PLEASURE to inform Physicians, Families, and the friends of his establishment that he has secured the services of MR. J. F. BROWN, of Philadelphia, as an Assistant Pharmaceutist, who is highly recommended as being thoroughly qualified to dispense and test the purity of Medicines. Physicians and Family Prescriptions will be executed promptly and faithfully at all hours of the day or night by Mr. Brown, or the public's friend P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, Sept. 15, 1853. 86—

FALL FASHIONS.—J. J. BIGGS & CO. ARE now receiving their Fall supply of Goods for gentlemen's wear, and, owing to their connection with a first class House North, with whom the Senior Partner resides, they are prepared to sell for a very small advance on first cost. By this arrangement we anticipate a *cash* business, but will give six months credit to customers who promptly pay their bills. Their stock consists in part of
Superfine Black, Blue, Brown, Green and Dallia Cloths.
" Plain and Doeskin Cassemeres.
" Fancy French, English and American Cassemeres.
" Heavy Black, Brown, and Black Doeskin Cassemeres for pants and overcoats.
" Plain, Black, and Figured Satin Vestings.
" Figured Cut Velvet, very rich.
" Plush Velvet and Cassemere Vestings, very fine.
" Plain and Figured Buff Cassemeres, very fine.
" " " White Silk and Satin, for Weddings and Parties.

Furnishing Goods, Hosiery, &c., &c.

Superfine Silk and Marino Undershirts; also, Lamb's Wool and Cotton Undershirts.
" Dress Shirts in great varieties, also, Collars and Bosoms, Stocks and Cravats,
" Black and Figured Satin Scarfs.
" Black Napoleon Ties.
" Marino and Canton Flannel Drawers.
" Bleached and Brown Jeans "
" Red Flannel Shirts and Drawers.
" Kid and Buck Gloves, Cassemeres, all colors.
" Black and White Silk Gloves, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, very superior.
" White and Colored Marino and Cotton Half Hose.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Superfine Black and Blue Frock and Dress Coats.
" Black and Figured Cassemere Pants.
" Black and Light Silk Satin Vests.
" Rich Figured Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Plush Cut Velvet Vests.
" Plain and Figured Cashmere Vests.
" Low Priced Cashmere Vests.

Boy's Clothing.

Black and Fancy colored Sack and Frock Coats.
" " Round Jackets.
Cadet " " " for school uniforms.
Also, a few small suits, very fine.
Dressing Gowns always on hand and made to order.

Hats and Caps.

Superfine Black Moleskin Hats, made by Lightfoot, Philadelphia, warranted to give satisfaction.
" Oil Silk travelling Caps, very comfortable.

☞ Manufacturing, as usual, in the most fashionable style and cutting, done at short notice.
Raleigh, September 22d, 1853. 89—4t.

Live Giraffe, Register, Post, Star, Biblical Recorder, and Age copy four times.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF HAMPDEN SYDNEY COLLEGE, RICHMOND, VA. The sixteenth annual course of lectures will commence on Monday, the 10th day of October, 1853, and continue until the 1st of the ensuing March. The commencement for conferring degrees will commence about the middle of March.

R. L. Bohannan, M. D., Prof. of Obsterics and Diseases of Women and Children.

L. W. Chamberlayne, M. D., Prof. of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

Martin P. Scott, M. D., Lecturer on Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Charles Bell Gibson, M. D., Prof. of Surgery and Surgical Anatomy.

Carter P. Johnson, M. D., Prof. of Anatomy and Physiology.

David H. Tucker, M. D. Prof. of Theory and Practice of Medicine.

Arthur E. Peticolas, M. D., Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The study of Practical Anatomy may be prosecuted with the most ample facilities, and at very trifling expense.

Clinical lectures are regularly given at the College Infirmary and Richmond Almshouse. The Infirmary, under the same roof with the College, and subject to the entire control of the Faculty, is at all times well filled with medical and surgical cases, and furnishes peculiar facilities for instruction. Many surgical operations are performed in presence of the class; and the students, being freely admitted to the wards, enjoy, under the guidance of the professors, unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with the symptons, diagnosis and treatment of diseases.

Expenses—Matriculation fee, $5. Professor's fees, $105. Demonstrator's fee, $10. Graduation fee, $25.

The price of board, including fuel, lights, and servants attendance, is usually $3 or $3½ per week.
DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D.,
Dean of the Faculty.
Sept. 23, 1853. 90—t150c.

AUBURN FOR SALE!—THE OWNER WILL offer at public Vendue at the Court House door, in the city of Raleigh, on Monday, the 17th day of October, (if not previously disposed of at private sale,) his Farm, 9 miles east of Raleigh, situated on the Newbern Road, and formerly well known as the "Busbee Place." It contains 400 acres of good free land, with a fair proportion of wood land. On the premises is a very good Dwelling House, containing eleven rooms; there are very few country houses superior to it in the county of Wake. There is a good kitchen, with several houses for negro quarters; a carriage house, Cider Press, Stables, Cotton Gin House, &c., and a Store House, at which a very respectable trade is carried on.

There is a very large apple Orchard, near the Dwelling House; also a large number of Peach trees with Pear, Plum and Cherry trees.

There is a Post Office on the premises—the mail arriving three times a week via the Wilmington and Raleigh Road, and three times from the city of Raleigh.

The location of the building is in the midst of a grove of large Oak, high and healthy. It would be a delightful residence; or would answer for a Boarding House for persons desirous of spending their summers in the country.

The North Carolina Rail Road, about to be built, has been marked off to run within a hundred yards of the Dwelling.

A further description is unnecessary, as no one will probably purchase, without examining the premises.
THOMAS LORING,
by WILLIAM R. POOLE, Agent.
Raleigh, Sept. 20, 1853. 89—ts.

TO THE MERCHANTS OF RALEIGH AND VICINITY.—PARISEN & KING'S *Express.*—We are now running our Express daily, from Petersburg to Raleigh and intermediate points, in charge of our Special messengers. Tri-weekly from Norfolk and Portsmouth to Raleigh and the interior of North Carolina. Every Tuesday and Saturday, per Steamships Roanoke and Jamestown, from New York, for all parts of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee.

Merchants and others wishing to support a truly Southern Enterprize, and desirous of receiving their Merchandise by Mail speed and the most economical rates, will find us carrying out our representations to the letter, by ordering their correspondents to send their goods by "Parisen & King's Express."

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y.
do do Bollingbrook st. Pet.
V. D. GRONER, Norfolk Va.
H. D. TURNER, Raleigh, N. C.
J. R. & J. SLOAN, Greensboro', N. C.

☞ On the first of August we shall run our Express to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia.
July 2, 1853. 66—tf

CHEAPEST, SHORTEST AND MOST EX- PEDIOUS ROUTE TO PETERSBURG AND THE NORTH. Travellers coming down the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road are informed, that they will find at Gaston a passenger train ready to carry them on to Petersburg, without any delay.

By taking this train, they will not only save 50 cents in the price of each passage and shorten the railroad travel 15 miles, compared with the route via Weldon, but they will reach Petersburg before the Petersburg or Portsmouth cars start from Weldon, as those cars have to wait there for the Wilmington cars,—and besides avoid the delay of 3¼ to 4 hours at that place.

For further information and tickets, apply to the Agent of the Greensville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, at Gaston.

Office Greensville & R. R. R. Company,
Gaston, Sept, 13, 1853. 87—2m.

Notice to North Carolina & Virginia Merchants!

STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, *Petersburg, Va.* Now offer to the trade, a large and commanding assortment of British and Continental Goods, together with a large stock of DOMESTIC FABRICS, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or *any other market.*

N. B. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 6. 86—

NEW BOOKS.—CALHOUN'S WORKS, VOL. II, containing his speeches delivered in the House of Representatives, and Senate of the United States from 1811 to 1837, edited by Richard K. Cralle, uniform with Calhoun's Disquisition on Government.

Philosophy of Sir William Hamilton, Bart., Professor of Logic and Metaphysics in Edinburg University; arranged and edited by C. W. Wight, comprising Philosophy of common sense, Philosophy of perception, and Philosophy of the conditioned.

Fifth Volume of DeAubegne's history of the Reformation.

English Humorists by Thackery.

Beatrice, by Catharine Sinclair.

Modern Flirtation, by Catharine Sinclair.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
October 5, 1853. 92—

FOR THE HAIR.—LYON'S KATHAIRON, BARry's Tricopherous and Dollard's Herbanium Extract for removing Dandruff and restoring the Hair to health and vigor. For sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.
May 27, 1853.

HENRY PORTER WOULD RESPECT- FULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE LADIES AND GENtlemen of Raleigh and the surrounding country, that he has just returned from the Northern Markets and is now receiving his **FALL STOCK,** which embraces nearly every article usually found in a Boot and Shoe Store.

The following comprises a list of Goods constantly kept on hand:
LADIES' Black, Bronze, Blue, Green and Light Colored Whole Gaiters,
" Ditto, Half "
" White Kid "
" Black Prunella Buskins,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Morocco Bootees,
" Bronze ditto, ditto.
" Black and Fancy Colored Jenny Linds,
" " Thick and Thin Soled Kid and Morocco Buskins,
" Bronze ditto, ditto,
" Black and Bronze Plain Morocco Slippers,
" Ditto, Imperial, a Fancy article,
" Embroidered Cloth Slippers,
" White Kid "

A good assortment of Misses' Gaiters, Bootees, Slippers, and a variety of Children's and Infants' Shoes.

GENT.'S Fine Calf Stitched and Pegged Boots,
" Calf and Kip Sewed and Pegged do.,
" P. L. Cloth and Morocco top Congress Gaiters,
" Fine Calf Stitched Bootees,
" Palo Alto Shoes,
" Goat Bootees,
" Goat and Cloth Slippprs,
BOYS' Calf and Kip Boots,
" " Shoes,
YOUTHS' " Boots,
" " Shoes.

Also, a good assortment of Plain and Fancy Trunks, Valises, Bonnet-Boxes, Carpet-Bags, Satchels, Kits, Finding Lasts, &c., always kept on hand.

TO THE TRADE.—TO HIS OLD CUSTOMERS he returns his sincere thanks, and hopes by the inducements here offered, to retain their patronage, and also secure the patronage of all who desire good work and good materials. "Small profits and quick sales," is my motto.
HENRY PORTER,
Sign of the "BIG BOOT."
Fayetteville Street.

MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT!—THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his old customers and the community at large, that his MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT is still in full blast—supplied with the very best Workmen, and a plentiful stock of No. 1 Lemoine Calf-Skins, as well as every thing else requisite to make the finest Boots, Shoes, &c., that can be made, and will warrant his work not to be surpassed any where.

☞ Repairing strictly attended to.
Call at the Sign of the
MAMMOTH BOOT,
Fayetteville Street.
Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1853. 89—

HAYWOOD & SCOTT ARE NOW OPENING IN Col. Roulhac's new building, on Fayetteville Street, next door above Mr. T. R. Fentress' Clothing establishment, a Fresh Stock of
Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals,
Surgical Instruments,
Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,
Window-Glass and Glassware,
Varnishes and Putty,
Paint Brushes,
Fine Perfumery and Fancy Articles,
Best Tooth and Hair Brushes,
Excellent Cigars, Tobacco and Snuff,
Garden and Field Seeds, &c., &c.

All of which are offered to their friends and the public upon as favorable terms as can be procured in this market.

Particular attention will be paid to putting up Prescriptions for Physicians and Families, at all hours of the day or night, and none but the most choice articles will be used.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—6m.

HAYWOOD & SCOTT HAVE IN STORE and for sale the following articles for cooking purposes:
Durkee's Baking Powder.
Preston's Superior Yeast Powder,
" Ex't Lemon,
" " Cinnamon,
" " Orange,
" " Vanilla,
" " Rose, for flavoring,
Bicarbonate or Cooking Soda, Saleratus, &c., &c. Also, Rice Flour, a superior article, for Puddings, Cakes, &c., and more economical than the whole Rice.
September 9, 1853. 85—

NEW BOOKS.—BISHOP BLOOMFIELD'S MANUal of Family Prayers, with alterations.
Cloister Life of the Emperor Charles the fifth, by William Sterling.
Poems, by Alexander Smith.
Fern Leaves, from Fanny's Port-Folio.
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Rev. Francis L. Hawks, D. D., L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., and Hon. Wm. A. Graham, L. L. D., to which is prefixed a preliminary sketch of the Battle of the Alamance, compiled by Wm. D. Cooke, A. M. Illustrated by Darley and Lossing. 1 vol. 12 mo.—price $1 00. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.
Raleigh, Sept. 5th, 1853. 84—

Copper, Tin and Stove Depot, Roanoke Square, Norfolk, Va.

WM. D. ROBERTS, Jr., HAS IN STORE A large and varied assortment of all kinds of Copper and Tin Wares, at wholesale and retail, lower than at any other establishment in Virginia. Copper Work for Steamers, Mills, Distilleries, &c., &c., executed in the best manner, with due regard to steam pressure.

STOVES AND HOT-AIR FURNACES,

Of all kinds, for all purposes; Metalic Roofing, Gutters and Pipes for Buildings, Block Tin, Tin Plate, Sheet Copper, Bar and Sheet lead, Sheet Iron, &c.; Ethereal Oil, and Lamps for using it; Shower Baths and Bathing Apparatus of all the newest and most approved patterns.
WM. D. ROBERTS, JR.,
Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
April 19, 1853. 44—sw6m.

BALTIMORE PIANO MANUFACTORY.—IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—*Elastic Universal Touch.*—WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladies can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. SCOTT's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the Cities among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BROTHER.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, *Agent.*
Raleigh, January 11th, 1850. 20—tf.

Special Express Notice.

SOUTHERN ENTERPRISE.—PARISEN AND KING'S *Express Between Lynchburg and Petersburg.* We have this day concluded a contract for the exclusive privilege and control of all Packages and Parcels going between Rice's Station, Farmville, Walker's Church, Cl'er Hill and Lynchburg, on and by Messrs. Flagg, Caldwell & Co's line of Stages. We are now prepared to forward Light Packages and Parcels through in nineteen hours, and at reduced rates. PARISEN & KING, Petersburg.
September 18, 1853. 86—

NEW FLOURING MILL.—THE SUBSCRIBER'S NEW FLOURING MILL is now in successful operation, and he is turning out a very superior article of flour. He is now ready for custom, which he respectfully solicits. The best cash prices paid for wheat.

My Mills are situated within about two miles of Raleigh, on Walnut Creek.
W. F. COLLINS.
Sept. 27, 1853. 90—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—HARPER'S MAGAZINE FOR OCT. A visit to Europe, by Prof. Silliman,
Revolutionary History of North Carolina, in three Lectures, by Francis L. Hawks, L. L. D., Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., Hon. Will. A. Graham,
Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio,
The Old House by the River,
Stray Yankee in Texas,
Poems by Alex. Smith, For Sale by
Sept. 30, 1853. W. L. POMEROY.

STATE BONDS WANTED.—$3,000 IN STATE BONDS WANTED. Apply at the Standard Office.
Sept. 23, 1853. 89—

RED LARD OIL IS NOW USED BY MANY persons in preference to TRAIN OIL because it is just as good, and much cheaper. A supply for sale very low at PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

THE FOLLOWING MOST POPULAR PA- TENT MEDICINES: Sands' and Townsends' Sarsaparilla, Ayers' Cherry Pectoral, Dr. Jaynes' Family Medicines, Hamptons' Vegetable Tincture, Genuine Cod-Liver Oil, Wolfes's Scheidam Schnapps, and the famous Mustang Liniment. All for sale at the Drug Store of H. & S.
September 9, 1853. 85—

SOAPS, &c.—VARIETIES OF TOILET, SHAVING, and Fancy Soaps. Lyon's Kathairon, Barry's Tricopherus, Rowlands' genuine Macassar Oil, Bears Oil, Beef Marrow for the hair, for sale by HAYWOOD & SCOTT.
September 9, 1853. 85—

NEW DRUG STORE. THE SUBSCRIBERS have entered into partnership under the firm of Haywood & Scott for the purpose of conducting the Drug and Apothecary business. E. BURKE HAYWOOD.
CHARLES G. SCOTT.
Raleigh, August 2d, 1853. 74—

IRA BECKWITH WOULD TENDER HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous friends and customers, in Raleigh and its vicinity, for the liberal support he has received, and hopes by renewed efforts to merit a continuance of their favor. He has just returned from the North, where having in view the wants of his customers at home, he endeavored to select such articles as would give entire satisfaction, both as to price and quality. His stock consists in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and FANCY ARTICLES, comprising in part the following:

GROCERIES.—Bacon, Lard, Meal, Flour, Candles, Sole and Upper Leather, Soap, Salt, fine Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Sugar, Coffee, Teas, Pepper, Alspice, Ginger, Soda, Indigo, Madder, Copperas, Ink, Blacking, Powder and Shot, Lead, &c., &c.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.—Axes, Weeding-Hoes, Nails, Files, Butts, Screws, Padlocks, Platt Locks, Coffee Mills, Tacks, Percussion Caps, Scissors, Iron and Britanis Spoons, Pocket Knives, Knives and Forks, Thimbles, Pins, Needles, Hooks and Eyes, Candle Sticks, Vest Buckles, &c.

Glass and Crockery of all kinds

DRY GOODS AND FANCY ARTICLES.—Blankets, bleached and unbleached Shirtings, Va. Osnaburgs, Bed Ticking, brown Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Fancy Vestings, Cambrics, Linens, Cravats, Pocket H'k'fs, Comforts, Flannels, Merrimack prints, Fancy prints, Letter paper, Envelopes, Steele Pens, Pen Holders, Agate Buttons, Coat Buttons, fancy Vest Buttons, Coats' Spool Cotton, Sewing Silk, Flax thread, Cable cord, Corset laces, Hair-pins, Snuff-boxes, Coarse and fine Tooth Combs, Pocket Combs, Ladies riding Side and Tuck Combs, Paste Board, Gentlemen's Chamois lined Gloves, Wool Gloves, one gross stout cotton Half Hose, also Ladies fine and coarse cotton Hose, Looking Glasses, Blacking Brushes, Cotton Cards, Shaving Boxes, Fancy Soaps, Perfumeries, &c., &c.

Also a fine assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Summer Shoes, cheap for cash. Just to hand.

Together with a great variety of other articles entirely too tedious to enumerate, all of which will be disposed of on the most liberal terms for cash.

☞ Fayetteville street, a few doors north of the Yarbrough House, and opposite Lawrence's Hotel.
Raleigh, March 27, 1853. 89—1y.

EGGERT & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES, No. 282, PRATT STREET, BALTIMORE.—The Subscribers respectfully call the attention of the public to their

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

THE GROWTH OF EXTRAVAGANCE.

The Newburyport Union says: "The watering places—Saratoga, Newport, &c., have been fuller this year than ever before, and have given more evidence of extravagance and profligacy. There is not a country in the world, where the people are becoming so extravagant in their modes of dressing and living as in the United States." The Union is undoubtedly correct, though the truth cannot be acknowledged but with reluctance and apprehension. "Republican simplicity," in its application to the customs and manners of the people of the United States, has become a proverb; and the appropriateness of the term has been apparent from the founding of the Government to a date not long past. To engraft on the primitive stock, foreign and aristocratic usages, is like an abandonment of first principles—like renouncing the example of the ancient fathers—and augurs nought but evil. Our ingenuousness may well be suspected, when indulging in professions of high admiration for Puritan example and percept, we pursue a course so at variance with theirs.

Extravagance in style of living extends its effects through all the ramifications of society, and finally to the institutions of government. It first corrupts the wealthy classes, inducing both physical and moral degeneracy, and then establishes grades in society, inconsistent with republican institutions, tending to their disintegration. Wealth becomes offensive to one class, and poverty contemptible to another. Unfounded prejudices and unnatural jealousies are engendered.

But the evil tendency of immoderate expenditure in the management of personal or household affairs, appears in its most startling aspect when considered in relation to the social or domestic state. It is discovered that it is the sure precursor of licentiousness in its most repulsive forms—the sworn foe to the sacred institution of marriage—the enticer to the gaming table and to the bowl—the tempter which urges the employed to extract from the money-drawer of the employer.

There are a multitude of young men in this city who possess a full share of intellectual talents, and are in the receipt of an income adequate to the respectable support of a family, but who are doomed by "extravagance" to hopeless celibacy; and who, instead of the enjoyment of blessings such as a virtuous wife confers, look to the play-house and drinking saloon, or to more infamous resorts, for the ordinary means of enjoyment. Accustomed to the elegance and fashion of private boarding houses or hotels, they cannot—they will not—assume the responsibility by incurring domestic obligations, if, to do so, they must descend from their false position, and accustom themselves, in the new relation, to a humbler mode of life. Thus is a princely support given to a legoin of infernal resorts, destructive alike to body and mind—to all that ennobles and refines—to every honest purpose and lofty aspiration. A comparatively brief experience in this fiery ordeal may suffice to disqualify the heart for the exercise of any true affection, and extinguish all love for those qualities which give woman her peculiar power, and which constitute the radiant centre, the morning and evening star, of every happy home.

Not the least of the long train of evils entailed upon society by habits of extravagant expenditure, is the pernicious influence exerted upon the younger members of families in which these habits prevail. A reverse of fortune precipitates upon them untold misteries. None are more helpless—none present objects more pitiable. It can scarcely be expected, in reason, that the magnificent establishments on the avenues of this city shall descend in regular succession, from sire to son, with their well stocked wine vaults and stables. Better is it to be satisfied with the hard work and hard fare of common men, and the exercise of a wholesome economy. More satisfaction is to be obtained from seeing evidence that the fruits of honest toil or successful enterprise are likely to be the means of lasting good to others less favored in pocket and store. The following remarks from the Philadelphia Inquirer are appropriate in this connection:

MATRIMONY—MODERN EXTRAVAGANCE. A correspondent who has "long been in search of a wife," complains sadly of the extravagance of modern times, and says that he has "more than once been on the point of offering his heart and hand, but has been deterred by the prospect of an expenditure far beyond his income, and thus of a change for the worse, and not for the better." This is an old story, and one that we have commented on again and again. The complaint, is well founded, and the extravagance which characterizes the modern modes of living in reputable society, has doubtless been the means of making, not only many old bachelors but many old maids. The fever is up just now, and every one seems anxious to outstrip his neighbor. The prudent and the timid look on, not only with caution but with apprehension. They are unwilling to take the plunge, to submit themselves to the responsibility. They become acquainted with the young and the fair, are charmed with their society, and would readily take them "for better or for worse;" but they know the actual position of their pecuniary affairs, they are aware of the uncertainties of trade, and they listen with surprise to the extravagant views that are expressed in relation to matrimonial establishments, according to the claims and pretensions of a large portion of the gentler sex of the present day.

Nothing will suit them but an abundant fortune on the part of those who aspire to become their protectors for life. And in this doctrine, too often they are trained as it were by their parents. They are taught to dress extravagantly, to speak extravagantly, and to boast extravagantly. In brief, the object seems to be, to elevate themselves, not only in a pecuniary, but a social point of view, above ordinary mortals; and to speak of the rest of mankind sneeringly and as inferior beings. In most cases these pretenders, having nothing in particular to boast of, are empty, inflated, and arrogant, and merely assume to themselves positions to which they are not entitled. The effect, however, is pernicious, not only upon their own fortunes and feelings, but upon those of their friends and admirers. They seem anxious to marry an establishment, rather than as a matter of heart, feeling and reciprocity. And while they are fitted to flutter and bask in the smiles of prosperity, they are utterly disqualified for the frowns of adversity. They may do well enough as companions in the hour of sunshine, but not so in the day of trial and storm. We can conceive of no more important matter than a proper manner of beginning life, or starting out in the world. The moment that an individual enters into the conditions of matrimony, and thus becomes responsible for the maintenance of at least one other, he should govern himself accordingly, and with reference not only to the present moment, but to future probabilities and contingencies. In order to do this, however, and to live economically, and within his means, he must be assisted by his better half; otherwise, penury will soon come into the household, and with it discord and unhappiness. The parties should consider all the facts and chances beforehand. They should determine to live for themselves rather than for the out-door world, with a view to their continued and permanent happiness, rather than to the gratification and indulgence of a silly and a false pride.

Matrimony should not be considered as a mere condition of bargain and sale. Higher and holier principles and purposes should be associated with it. It is sometimes necessary that sacrifices should be made; but these, when the subject is rightly understood are more than compensated for by reciprocity of feeling, mutual confidence and sympathy, and the interchange of affection. But the bride should not expect all the sacrifices to be on one side. She may be called upon to yield something also—something in dress, in gay society, in many attentions, and in frequent intercourse with the out door world. She may have been brought up indulgently and extravagantly, and her contemplated husband, however devoted and generous, may not possess the means to keep up this system to the same extent. She should see and realize this fact, and make up her mind and conduct accordingly. Then the two will commence life understanding and relying upon each other, and constantly anxious to promote their mutual fortunes and happiness. Let another and an opposite course be pursued, and the consequences cannot but be disastrous. Let the young wife, forgetful of the true position of her husband, waste his substance, neglect her household, and appear more anxious to attract in the fashionable promenades, than to form the presiding spirit of the domestic circle, and the dream of fidelity, truth, confidence, and connubial bliss, will soon vanish, never to return. Our correspondent, however, who is evidently sincere, must not be too faint-hearted. The giddiest belle sometimes makes the most devoted wife. Women often talk wildly and extravagantly without meaning much. They either intend to frighten the timid, or to test their courage and sincerity. The first great study is to touch the heart; that once accomplished, and all the rest will be comparatively easy.

A woman who truly loves her husband will seldom trifle with his prosperity, or disregard his counsels. But alas! for the deluded victim who marries a model of extravagance, a sparkling coquette, or a giddy fashionable—and who neither secures her respect nor affections. He binds himself for life to the careless, the indifferent, the proud and unfeeling—and thus makes his home, not a constant resource and a perpetual retreat, but a spot to be shunned and avoided. Misgivings, misunderstandings, recriminations, will take place daily and hourly, and the matrimonial cup, which was loooked to as the source of unmingled bliss, will be realized as full of bitterness and disappointment. And yet "it is not good to be alone." Women, too, in the great majority of cases, are yielding and tractable, and the vast multitude may be won by attention, kindness, confidence and truth.

CHEERFULNESS. A gentleman who recently returned from a trip to England and France, remarked to us a day or two ago, that he was forcibly impressed with the cheerful and buoyant aspect of the rural population of the two countries—not only the proprietors but the laborers—the more so as at home, in the United States, and with many advantages with regard to wages and comforts, a sense of anxiety and care is too generally apparent. In other words, the people of France especially, seem determined to make the most of their circumstances, and to laugh at the little cares of life, while on this side of the Atlantic, the struggle for position and fortune is so untiring that even the masses do not allow themselves sufficient leisure for ordinary recreation and relaxation. There is doubtless something in this. The American people, considering their many advantages, are not sufficiently cheerful. They do not adequately appreciate all the blessings they enjoy, and are so thoroughly devoted to business pursuits of various kinds, that they scarcely afford themselves sufficient opportunity to eat their meals, or indulge in those little social festivities and courtesies that are so admirably calculated to sweeten the ways of life.

There are few indeed, who attend sufficiently to the bright things of this world, and the many enjoyments, simple yet heart-touching, that are calculated to move the feelings, to strengthen the affections, and to impart an additional interest to every day existence. The multitude are thoroughly devoted to the ways of toil, the employer as well as the employed. The latter, it may be, cannot fully help themselves, and the former have not a sufficient sense of appreciation. They exact every day and every hour and are unwilling to permit any interruption to the almost perpetual round of labor. And this goes on from year to year, until both parties are incapacitated by age or infirmity, and drop into the grave. Nay, even many of the aged and the tottering may be seen in this country, steadily pursuing their darling game of gain, and this when in possession of large fortunes. The folly, the madness, the suicide of such a course, are inconceivable. And yet, any one who will pay attention to the subject, who will look carefully over the bills of mortality, will discover almost daily, that some rich man has overtasked his physical powers, and absolutely worked himself to death. To attain an independence is, of course, very desirable. But after having attained it, to continue on in the same path of care, labor, anxiety, and exhaustion seems to us inconsistent not to say culpable. There is a season for all things, and that for reasonable enjoyment should not be neglected or disregarded. It is well, moreover to be cheerful whenever we may. Why should we complain unnecessarily? Why should we fancy ills and evils that do not exist? Why should we seem moody and sad, when the world is basking in sunshine?

The true philosophy is to bear the trials and vicissitudes to which all are more or less liable, with as much patience and fortitude as possible, as well as to manifest a sense of due appreciation to Providence for the full enjoyment of the may blessings that are poured upon us with so lavish a hand. Cheerfulness, moreover, should be encouraged and cultivated on all occasions. Many a one has been made miserable, nay, has been driven insane, by a contrary course. None are exempt from anxiety, from care, from sorrow, and from anguish. These are all incident to man's imperfect and fallen condition. But there are a thousand well-springs of hope to the human breast, and there are few who may not discover and enjoy a source of true pleasure. The folly is in closing our eyes to these, in misconceiving or neglecting the little courtesies of life, the religious and family festivals, the neighborly reciprocities, the out-door amusements and recreations

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ORIGINALITY. Many of the weekly papers of the day are laden with two or three columns per week of what they choose to style "Wit and Humor." Stale jokes, centuries old, appear with new captions and characters, and invite attention as being new and fresh from the mint. The truth is that but a small quantity of genuine wit is afloat in print, and of that small quantity, at least nine-tenths must be credited to the ancients. There is hardly a witticism to be found, "going the round of the newspapers," whose paternity cannot be traced back to obscure ages before the Christian era. The smart things which are fathered upon "Pat" or "Cuffee," or a "Yankee," or Mrs. Partington, all have their prototypes in the sayings of "Skolastikos," the buffoon of Greek Literature. The mine of wit was well nigh exhausted at an early day.

It is equally true that few new ideas are found in modern writers. There is scarcely a thought now current in the world, whose germ may not be found either in the Bible or in Shakspeare. And if we look closely we shall find that the great dramatist himself was, to no small extent, a borrower from writers older than himself. The most beautiful of modern poems are but new combinations of ideas world-old, decked in a new language, and suited to modern ears. We have just now in our mind a poem which has stamped one of our countrymen irrevocably as a man of genius—a poem, too, of no small merit, and yet there is not in the whole of it a thought, or a form of expression, to which the antecedent cannot be found in Homer, Horace, or Shakspeare.

Originality, then, is almost out of the question. We have dived into the sea to drag up metaphors; we have scaled mountains to pluck down similes, and having exhausted the whole realm of nature, seem to have nothing left us, but the choice of authors from whom to steal. The very phrases of literature have become stereotyped, so that a dunce can produce a work nearly as excellent as the man of genius. The Printing Press has reduced men, intellectually, to a dead level, just as fashion makes us all wear coats of the same cut and color.

Thus might a student reason, who had spent his days in poring over the musty tomes of a library; and so far as his experience goes, he is right. But there is nevertheless, a constant bubbling up of original thought, both in country and city, not a tithe of which ever gets itself uttered in print. Let one cast off his dignity and mingle with the promiscuous crowd upon the forward deck of a steamer, or with the laborers on some line of roilroad, and he will find in five minutes that there is wit, and humor, and pathos, and poetry, that he had never conceived of. Language there walks without stilts, in blessed independence of grammar and dictionary; and unlettered men and women will teach the scholar that he is, after all, nothing but the imitator of imitators. If he can but muster courage to break through the trammels of habit, custom and authority, and think and write freely, he will, perhaps, after more practice acquire a style at once vigorous and original. But if he continues to pore over books, till his very thoughts move to rhythm, and his dreams become grammatical, he will infallibly remain at the dead level of mediocrity—a thinker and a writer, published, but pointless. The field is open for originality. Nature is beckoning to her children to come and interpret her mysteries. Who in this age shall step forth from the rank of mere common-place writers and show to the world that originality of thought and style is yet possible. *Richmond Dispatch.*

GUANO. Baron Humboldt, in a recent letter, states that he was the first who brought guano to Europe, of which Klaproth and Vanquelin published an analysis. During forty years he preached, but always in vain, the usefulness of this substance; but it is only fifteen or eighteen years since it has at last become a great article of commerce.

From the Southern Cultivator.

HOW TO MANAGE A WORN-OUT FARM.

MR EDITOR—About seven years since, I took possession of the farm on which I at present reside. At that time its condition was anything else but promising, for in addition to the fact that weeds and briars abounded—fence rows were in bad order, and the buildings scarcely tenantable; the land was to all appearances thoroughly impoverished. Being a young man, but newly married, most of my friends remonstrated strongly against my taking the farm. They pointed out all the disadvantages attending the step, and every one predicted that I would starve before the farm would produce as much as my family and cattle would consume. I must confess the picture drawn by my dear friends was not the most encouraging, so that I began to have some misgivings myself, and concluded, before I made a final determination, to hold a consultation with my wife, in whose good sense and judgment I placed as much confidence as in my own. Accordingly, one evening I broached the subject to her, fairly and honestly setting forth the advantages and disadvantages which would be likely to follow. Mrs. L. was a farmer's daughter, and a good farmer's daughter at that. She was one of those young ladies, whose sense of duty always led her to estimate the *useful* more highly than the ornamental. She was industrious and frugal, and withal of a thoughtful and observant turn of mind. The loss of her mother at an early age threw the whole management of her father's large household upon her. She improved the opportunity thus offered, or rather pressed upon her; not only by rendering herself familiar with the domestic affairs of her father's house, but also from the fact of frequent conversations with him in relation to his farming operations, acquired a pretty good knowledge of the manner in which he conducted them. She was therefore, no bad counsellor; but one whose opinion I preferred infinitely to many of those friendly relations who are always more liberal with their advice than their money.

After stating the case fairly to her, she quietly remarked, "Well that the farm you think of renting is out of order may not be denied. The house is not a very comfortable one, but with a little of your assistance I will engage to render it habitable at least. A little economy and good management will enable me to supply our table with vegetables, and sell enough beside to provide such matters as we may need to render our situation most pleasant. If you will manage the farm, I'll take care of the house, and if you will give heed to one of my father's favorite sayings, '*plow deep*,' I think we shall be able to make both ends meet." "Enough said," was my only reply. The farm was rented—and as much stock and as many implements purchased as our little capital would allow. With hopeful hearts, my confident little wife and myself, took possession of the old farm.

From a small manure heap (left by the former tenant) we gave the garden a good dressing, and afterwards a thorough plowing, my wife occasionally admonishing me to "*plow deep*." She then took possession of it (my remonstrances to the contrary notwithstanding) and very soon it gave satisfactory evidence of her skill and tastes.

But now came the "tug of war." Field plowing was to be done for oats, corn and potatoes; but where was the manure to come from. Our little stock of money was barely sufficient to purchase the actual necessaries of life for ourselves and stock, until the garden and fields would produce their crops; so that not a dollar was left for the purchase of manure. I had not thought of this before, and for a moment I regretted the step we had taken. With a heavy heart I mentioned my new troubles to my wife, who with a cheerful tone remarked, "*plow deep*, this year, George, and let us see the result." Re-assured by her confident manner, I geared my horses—three fine, stout fellows—and commenced plowing. The ground was in fine condition, and remembering Mrs. L's. admonition, I set my coulter *deep*. Away we went, and after a furrow or two, I stopped to examine the soil I had turned up. Much to my surprise, and I assure you, sincere pleasure, I observed that it differed materially in appearance, from that turned up by the former tenant. There was a mystery about this, that puzzled me for a moment; but recolleeting that I plowed some four or five inches deeper than my predecessor had done, I began to see the wisdom of my wife's advice, to "*plow deep*." I had found a manure heap. My little knowledge of soils, (for I had been an attentive reader of the only Agricultural Journal I then knew of, the *Albany Cultivator*,) satisfied me of this fact. Every round I made, my heart grew lighter, until, when at noon, I returned home, I felt as well satisfied that I should have good crops, as any of my neighbors who had applied their hundreds of loads of manure.

The oats were sown and the corn and potatoes planted. My neighbors looked on and smiled at my verdancy, in hoping to realize anything from that soil without manure, and I verily believe I too should have doubted, but for the hopeful spirit of my wife. She was always cheerful and happy. Busy as a bee the livelong day, the house hourly grew more comfortable and snug. The cows yielded a good supply of milk, which her ready hand turned to first rate butter and cheese. The garden yielded most excellent vegetables, which, with the butter and cheese, were readily disposed of for cash at our county town. The chickens too acknowledged her fostering care, and in fact every thing she turned her hand to appeared to prosper.

With an anxious heart, however, I looked forward to the time when I should be able to judge of the character of my growing field crops. The season was good, and I soon had the pleasure of seeing them as flourishing as any of my neighbors, and when harvested, they proved to be equally good. But this could not last long. I had strong faith in the virtues of deep ploughing now; but common sense taught me that the time must come when, without some kind of manure, I should be worse off than ever. My manure heap was increasing, but not rapidly enough to furnish the supply necessary. My wheat ground required it all, and more than all; and I knew that every fork full I could make during the winter would be insufficient for my corn ground in the spring. At this juncture, my agricultural paper came in as an adviser. I had read with much care and interest an article on Clover, as a fertilizer, when turned under in its green state, and at once resolved to *try* it, as I had done the deep plowing. Clover seed was purchased, and sown among the wheat late in February, and as soon after harvest as I found it to be in what I considered its rankest stage of growth, I turned it under, keeping in my mind my wife's motto, "*plow deep*." I again put it in wheat, and the following season I harvested a fine crop. I do not now remember the average yield, but know that it was nearly thirty bushels to the acre. Thus far things looked so encouraging that I began to think of purchasing the farm, and did so the ensuing fall, at a very low rate. As the extent of my farming operations enlarged, so did the number of my stock, and as a consequence, the manure heap grew also. But this latter fact did not deter me from pursuing the plan I had orginally adopted *plowing deep and turning in green clover*.

In concluding this hasty sketch, I would remark that it was prepared not with any desire on my part either to extol the merits of my better half, or claim originality for the method pursued; but simply to show that it is not so difficult a method to restore what is generally termed *worn-out lands*, as many supposed. By *deep plowing and green manuring*, I have brought my farm from a state of almost barrenness, to what may be considered a fair degree of fertility. I apply, it is true, all the manure I can make (and I assure you it is not a little now,) but do it in connection with the clover, and the value of the system may be estimated by the fact, that the average yield per acre of corn for the last two years, has been sixty-five bushels, and of wheat twenty-five bushels, while my other crops are equally good. If the same success attends my efforts which has thus far followed them, I shall in two years have my farm paid for, and as a closing item I will mention, that the price paid for it was twenty-four dollars, and I have refused seventy-five dollars an acre for it within the last six months. G. L.

Franklin county, Aug. 9, 1852.

[We know the writer of the above well, and testify to the truth of all. His farm, which contains a little over one hundred acres, is rapidly becoming one of the most desirable in the county.

Ed. Farm. Journal.]

DRIED TOMATOES. Take fruit fully ripe, strain through a sieve, cook slowly half an hour, spread on clean plates and dry in oven twelve hours. It is capital when carefully prepared.

☞ The venom and malignity of the opposition press throughout the Union, with a few honorable exceptions, were never more manifest than in its recent groundless and unscrupulous attacks upon the administration. Failing to find anything to complain of in the policy indicated in the Inaugural as the basis of future Executive action, or in anything that has thus far transpired in the conduct of the Government, the concentrated energies of the whilom supporters of Scott, Greely and Seward, have been most abundantly bestowed of late in falsifying the character and opinions of the appointees of the Administration and of the purposes of the Executive.

This work of calumny and detraction has been prosecuted to an extent we do not remember to have seen surpassed even in the midst of the highest political excitement. The Abolition Whig papers at the North abuse the President for the appointment of Southern men to office, and proclaim a verification of their predictions, so freely made during the canvass, that he would be the mere tool of the slave power and the cotton interest. On the other hand those presses and politicians at the South, who but a few months ago were working shoulder to shoulder with their freesoil allies of the North, to elevate the Scott, Seward and Greely party into power, are quite as noisy in their denunciations of Gen. Pierce because he has appointed, say they, freesoilers to office.

We cannot remember now an instance of a Northern man being appointed to office under this Administration who has not been assailed by the Scott Whig journals at the South as a freesoiler. Not only has this been the case, but North Carolina has the additional honor of having within her borders an Editor, one of the immediate retainers of the Hon. Ed. Stanly while that mirror of chivalry resided in this State, who conconcted and published the absurd and monstrous falsehood that Gen. Pierce had appointed a free negro to an office in this State. True, after this vile fabrication had answered its purpose, the Editor humbly and penitently acknowledged his error, and asked forgiveness of the respectable and highly qualified officer whom he had slandered; but we venture to assert that not one in a thousand of the papers which published this falsehood have ever corrected it. Of a piece with this free negro story have been most of the assaults made upon the Administration by the opposition press.

For the last six weeks the vials of their wrath have been pouring unceasingly on the head of Gen. Dix, of New York; and taking the vague rumors and surmises of newspaper gossips, connecting his name with the French mission, as a text, they have wasted oceans of ink in indiscriminate vituperation of that gentleman for his freesoil opinions, and of the President and his Administration for their alleged freesoil sympathies. They have proved false prophets, and their protended apprehension that Gen. Dix would be appointed Minister to France is a mere pretext to enable them to assail the Administration. In order to accomplish this object they have preferred charges against Gen. Dix which, as may be seen by reference to his letters published in another part of this paper, are in a great measure unfounded—charges which, unfortunately for those who made them, suggest a recurrence to the antecedents of some of ther most distinguished favorites, and seem to provoke a comparison of their views with those of the obnoxious Dix.

We disclaim any intention of defending or excusing Gen. Dix, or any one else, North or South, Whig or Democrat, who proclaims himself opposed to the extension of slavery on this continent. At the same time we despise the hypocrisy which attempts by a senseless clamor and vague denunciation to impose a cheat upon the country, and seeks to create the impression that it is possible to avoid the appointment of men in the North who entertain these objectionable opinions. The fact is that the opposition to the extension of slavery into the territorial possessions of the United States, is at the North an almost universal sentiment—and if entertaining such a sentiment be freesoilism, a majority of the Northern Democratic party, and the entire Whig party, so far as we know, are justly chargeable with this crime.

But as some of our cotemporaries appear oblivious on this point, and are so intent upon assailing Gen. Pierce's Administration that they have forgotten how short a time has elapsed since they sung and shouted and voted for a man who wished to meliorate slavery even to extermination, let us ask them in all candor, in case Gen. Scott had been elected, where in the wide circle of Northern Whiggery could they have found a man fit to fill any responsible Government office, whose opinions would have been more favorable to the South than Gen. Dix's? Let them select the most illustrious examples of Northern moderation, loyalty to the Union and friendship to the South—those who are regarded as the representatives of the conservative Whig sentiment of the North—for instance Mr. Webster and Mr. Fillmore—and how will their opinions upon slavery, slavery extension and the Wilmot Proviso, compare with Gen. Dix's? In some respects they will be found to be identically the same; in others they are much more objectionable than anything that can be attributed to him.

In 1838 Mr. Fillmore in his celebrated Erie letter declared his opposition to the annexation of Texas, under any circumstances, as long as slavery existed there. He declared himself in favor of abolishing the internal slave trade between the States, and also in favor of the immediate abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Can anything worse than this be fixed on Gen. Dix? If not, why are those who see nothing to condemn in Mr. Fillmore for expressing such sentiments so earnest in their assaults on Gen. Dix.

If it can be proved that Gen. Dix is a freesoiler, it can also be established by the same kind of evidence that Mr. Webster was a freesoiler. It is notorious that up to the day of his death Mr. Webster was bitterly opposed to any extension of slavery where it did not exist; to the admission of any more slave States, and was in favor of the Wilmot Proviso. In his celebrated speech in the Senate on the compromise he furnishes the following extract of a speech made by him in 1837 as still embodying his views on the subject of slavery:

"I frankly avow my entire unwillingness to do anything which shall extend the slavery of the African race on this continent, *or add other slave holding States to the Union*. I shall do nothing, therefore, to favor or encourage its farther extension."

After quoting the preceding paragraph, he continues:

"I have nothing, sir, to add to nor take back from these sentiments."

In this same speech of the 7th March, 1850, after giving a history of his opposition to the annexation of Texas, he declares that on various occasions between 1837 and 1845 he had expressed his opposition to the admission of any more slave territory. Then follows an extract from a speech made at Springfield, Mass., in 1847, in which he says among other things:

"We hear much just now of a *panacea* for the dangers and evils of slavery and slave annexation, which they call the "Wilmot Proviso." That certainly is a just sentiment, but it is not a sentiment to form any new party upon. It is not a sentiment on which Massachusetts Whigs differ. There is not a man in this Hall who *holds it more firmly than I do*."

After claiming for himself the honors of originating the Proviso, and disputing the right of its more recent discoverers to claim it as their thunder, he says:

"We are to use the first and last and every occasion which offers to oppose the extension of slave power."

Of the Buffalo Platform Mr. Webster has also recorded his opinions. Here is his language at Abbington, Oct. 10, 1848:

"Mr. Webster declared that the Free Soilers at Buffalo had stolen their sentiments from the Northern Whigs. It was a clear case of petty larceny—that there was nothing in the platform that did not meet the unqualified approbation of the Northern Whigs."

Again, the same year, hear him in his Marshfield speech:

"If, my friends, the term "Free Soil" party, or "Free Soil" men, is meant to designate one who has been fixed, unshakeable, to-day, yesterday, and for some time past—in opposition to slavery extension, then I may claim to be, and may hold myself, as good a freesoil man as any member of that Buffalo Convention."

Any amount of evidences might be produced to fix the charge of freesoilism upon every prominent Northern Whig who has taken an active part in politics for the last ten years; and if opposition to slavery extension constitute the sin of freesoilism—and we so understand it—numbers of Southern Whig politicians may well shake in their shoes at the bare idea of publishing their *past* opinions to the world. But we forbear, for the want of space, any further notice of this matter at present.

We care nothing about Gen. Dix's appointment. He comes from a State whose politicians of both parties, with a very few eminent exceptions, are the most reckless and corrupt of any in the Union—men for whom we have not only no sympathy but no respect—who abandon their principles with a facility only equalled by the rapacious and shameless eagerness with which they scramble for the spoils of office. Such we say are the characteristics of both Whigs and Democrats in the State of New York. We have published Gen. Dix's letters and given an exposition of the opinions of the leaders of the conservative Northern Whig party, Messrs. Fillmore and Webster, simply for the purpose of enabling our readers, considering the source from which they come, to judge impartially of the justice and propriety of the attacks made upon the Administration on Gen. Dix's account.

Let the people understand that these men who now so bitterly condemn Gen. Pierce on account of the alleged freesoilism of his appointees to office, have during their whole lives steadily and consistently supported men entertaining views much more unfavorable to the South, and their vague abuse will have no effect. An intelligent community certainly can discern and will punish the hypocrisy of those who pretend that any Administration—particularly a Scott Whig Administration—would not have done infinitely worse in the bestowal of that portion of Government patronage which of necessity must be distributed among Northern men, than Gen. Pierce has done. *Asheville News.*

RAIL ROAD BARBECUE AND MEETING.

Agreeable to previous notice the Rail Road Barbecue and meeting in behalf of the proposed continuation of the Roanoke Valley Rail Road from Clarksville via Milton, to the Coal Mines, at Leakesville, N. C., came off on Saturday, the 1st of October, 1853.

A large company having assembled at the Cool Springs, in the immediate vicinity of Milton, they partook of the very excellent Barbecue prepared under the committee of arrangements, by A L. Ball

The meeting was then organized by calling Caleb H. Richardson, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Thomas A. Donoho and John W. Lewis, Esqr's, as Secretaries. The objects of the meeting having been explained by the Chairman,

On motion of N. J. Palmer, Esq., a committee of three was appointed by the Chair to draft suitable resolutions for the consideration of the meeting. The Chairman appointed on the Committee N. J. Palmer, M. McGehee, and F. B. Lewis, Esq'rs, who reported the following:

WHEREAS, It was proposed to continue the Roanoke Valley Rail Road from Clarksville, through the county of Person and via Milton to the Coal Mines at Leaksville, North Carolina, and the survey of the said route is now about being made by a competent Engineer, therefore,

Resolved By the citizens of Caswell and a portion of those of Halifax, Virginia, now assembled, that they approve of the construction of the said Rail Road, and will use their best efforts to secure its accomplishment.

Resolved, That the citizens of said counties interested in said Road be, and they are hereby requested to contribute towards the necessary expenses of the proposed route.

Resolved, That our Representatives in the Legislature of North Carolina and Virginia be, and they are hereby requested to procure the necessary charter for the construction of the said road with that liberal aid from the said States as the importance of the enterprise, and the just rights of a portion of their citizens may seem to require.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the building of the proposed Rail Road will operate very beneficially to the States of North Carolina and Virginia, and become a valuable auxiliary and feeder to Rail Roads which they have already constructed.

The resolutions having been read, the meeting was addressed at some length by N. J. Palmer. He was followed at the call of the meeting by Messrs. T. A. Donoho, P. S. Henson, Dr. C. H. Jordan, of Person, and F. B. Lewis, Esq., of Halifax, Va. The speeches were all listened to with marked attention and interest, and at their conclusion, the question being taken the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Milton, Raleigh, Wilmington, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Danville newspapers.

The meeting then adjourned.

C. H. RICHMOND, *Chairman*,
THOS. A. DONOHO, JNO. W. LEWIS. } *Secretaries.*

THE WASHINGTON UNION AND MR. DICKINSON. Hon. D. S. Dickinson has recently written and published a letter for the purpose of repelling what he chooses to consider an attack upon him by the Washington Union. We regret the appearance of this letter, because it is written under a very gross misconception, and betrays a bad spirit. The Washington Union has made no attack upon Mr. Dickinson. If Mr. Dickinson knew his friends, he would know that the editor of the Union has long been one of his most ardent and unflinching admirers. He has long been with him in sentiment and feeling, and would be the very last man to say aught to which Mr. Dickinson and his friends could fairly and justly object.

The truth of this matter is easily stated. The barnburner faction of the New York democracy, which heretofore has been tainted with free-soilism, has lately recanted its anti-slavery heresies, and professed a warm and hearty acquiescence in the Compromise, and a determination to refrain in future from all agitation of the slavery question. Instead of rejoicing in this thorough repentance of the barnburners, the *leaders* of the national faction seem more bitter towards them than ever, and appear to act upon the uncharitable maxim that former free-soil notions cannot be atoned for. It is unnecessary to say that such a spirit as this is the last that should or will be indulged by patriotic men. Whoever wishes well to the South and her institutions will heartily rejoice over the recantation by northern free-soilers of their anti-slavery opinions. This free-soil sentiment at the North must either go forward or retrograde—it cannot remain stationary. Believing this, we think every patriot should and will rejoice when he sees it, as it now is, on the decline. He will be ready to extend the right hand of fellowship to the men who thus repent, as the surest means of confirming them in their repentance. Those who deny the virtue of repentance in this case, like the so-called *leaders* of the "national" faction in New York, betray an unpardonable spirit, and will not escape the odium of a very grave suspicion. If these leaders would have the country repose implicit confidence in their integrity and patriotism, they must henceforth evince a more liberal and wise spirit towards those who recant their errors and ask to be forgiven. They forget, too, that in former years, or many of them, entertained sentiments on the subject of slavery not altogether so national as their sentiments at present. It was for the purpose of reminding them of this fact that the Washington Union referred to Mr. Dickinson's views on the Wilmot proviso in 1847. That gentleman then professed his readiness to vote for a fundamental clause prohibiting slavery in the new territories; but with a judgment and patriotism which the country will ever admire, he subsequently changed his views on this subject, and has long been regarded as one of the soundest and staunchest of the national democracy of the North. The Union argued, and very justly too, that as Mr. Dickinson had been excused for opinions formerly entertained by him, his friends and admirers should extend "the same forbearance towards those who fell into the same error, but were only a little later in righting themselves." There was nothing in this reference to Mr. Dickinson to which he could fairly object, made as it was by one who has long been one of his warmest friends in the South. We copy below the Union's editorial remarks on this subject, together with the communication of its correspondent "B." Whoever can see in these *editorial remarks* anything like an attack upon Mr. Dickinson must be blessed with an uncommonly acute vision—

"He must have optics sharp, I ween,
Who sees what is not to be seen."

Nashville Union and American.

The difference between those whom the world esteems good, and those whom it condemns as bad, is in many cases, that the former have been better sheltered from temptation.

I. O. O. F.—TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

FAYETTEVILLE Oct. 3, 1853

At a Regular Meeting of Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, on the 23d ult., the death of Past Grand Master Perrin Busbee, of Manteo Lodge, No. 8, at Raleigh being announced, on motion, Past Grands G. Cox and Charles Lutterloh were appointed a Committee to prepare suitable resolutions of respect to the memory of the deceased. At a Regular Meeting held on Friday Evening, Sept. 30, the above named Committee submitted the following Preamble and Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Great Ruler of the Universe has in His infinite wisdom, seen fit to remove from the terrestrial Lodge our esteemed fellow-member P. G. M. Perrin Busbee, of Manteo Lodge, No. 8:

Be it therefore Resolved, That while we bow with humble reverence before the behests of the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe, we yet are permitted to express our deep sympathy with the afflicted family and friends of our late Brother in this melancholy bereavement.

Resolved, That in the death of P. G. M. Perrin Busbee, our Order has sustained an irreparable loss. Endeared to us by his many excellent qualities of head and heart, the high order of his talents, and his unwavering devotion to the cause of Odd Fellowship, his death is an event of more than ordinary importance to the members of this Order.

Resolved, That in testimony of our regard for the memory of the deceased, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that he cause the same to be published in the Newspapers of this Town,—requesting the Raleigh papers to copy.

(From the Minutes.) JOHN SMITH, Sec'y.

GREELY AND THE WHIGS. It is announced, after intervals of silence on the subject, during which he is meddling with Women's rights, Liquor laws, freesoilism, or the mysteries of living on Graham bread and saw dust pudding, that Horace Greely with his tribune has left the Whig party. No such thing. The Whig party will not permit him to leave it. He is its Jupiter Tonans yet. He gives tone to the Whig press. He leads off and they follow. He wags his tail, and they "do as Simon does."

Has he not time and again pronounced the Whig party dead? Has he not derided it, kicked the corse, and, as he did the platform "spit upon it?" And yet it has been "my dear Greely," and the intimations, guesses, indications, commands of Greely were received as of yore.

We don't like the theme. Greely is a political charlatan, and is as disgusting in his pretended principles as he is *outre* in personal appearance and dress. With the quackery of the Age, he has embraced the science of humbug, and mingled his dishes of political hash with a sprinkle of hypocritical cant, intended for moral philosophy, which has been successful in "putting money in his purse." But the Whig party cannot do without Greely. He can a great deal better do without the Whig party. They need the arm of the Ishmaelite, but his is against them or any body else, when it suits his purpose. He says the Whig party is dead; the Whig party says it is not. He says he don't care a fig for what the Whig party says, but not so the Whig party. It generally through its press, and by its leaders, echo Greely's "badrah! badrah!" and follow his errant career in much, if not most, of his quixotism. *Louisville Times.*

TO MAKE CABBAGES HEAD. Nothing is easier than to make cabbage heads; all you have to do is to let your boys play truant, dress dandified, lounge about the streets without employment, despise the honest laborer, &c.; but to make cabbages head is quite a different and less understood affair. The Maine Farmer has the following recipe, which we recommend to our agricultural friends as worthy a trial:

"Let them stand the usual time, and if they are not sufficiently formed then, give them a chance to head during the winter, by adopting the following plan:

Dig a trench on the side of a hill, say a foot wide and two deep. Let it slope down hill sufficiently to drain off any water that may chance to find its way in.

Put a layer of straw on the bottom. Pull the cabbages up by the roots, close the leaves together and place them in the trench, head down and roots up. Place some straw between them and the sides of the trench. Then take a couple of boards and set them over the trench so as to form a roof, and cover the whole over with earth. In this way we have caused cabbages to form good heads during the winter, and taken them out for use in the spring. By putting them down roots up, you prevent any dirt from getting in among the leaves. If the water gets in and stands among them, they will be in danger of rotting."

A WORD TO THE LADIES. We confess we felt a little—no; not a *little*, but very deeply mortified, on reading the following advertisement in a Virginia newspaper:

"SCOTCH SN

The Standard.

RALEIGH, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1853.

GEORGIA.

There is no longer any doubt of the election of Johnson, Democrat, as Governor of Georgia, by a majority of eight hundred or one thousand. The gentlemen who seem to be elected to Congress are Seward, Colquitt, Bailey, Dent, Chastain and Hillyer, six Democrats; and Stephens and Reese, two Whigs. The Democrats have also a majority in both branches of the State Legislature.

The gallant Democracy of Georgia (says the Washington Union,) has done its work nobly. By a telegraphic despatch received yesterday afternoon we learn that ninety-two counties have been heard from, and the ascertained result is that the Democrats have elected their governor, a majority in the legislature, and the majority of the congressional delegation. Five Democrats—Seward, Colquitt, Dent, Chastain, and Hillyer—are certainly elected to Congress. Bailey is regarded as doubtful; and the only Whigs known to be elected are Stephens and Reese.

Such is the response which *the Empire State of the South* makes to the avowed principles and policy of the administration of President Pierce. Such an approval by the people of the South—shown, as it is, by the whole series of southern elections closing in this great Democratic victory in Georgia—is the fit reception of a policy which looks to the interposition of the whole power of the united democracy to shield the country from the evils and perils of a renewed sectional agitation.

We also copy the following well-timed remarks from the Washington Union:

"THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.—THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE. Before the mails can bring us the full details of the glorious triumph by which the united democracy of Georgia have just sanctioned the policy of the President, the telegraph will convey to us the thunder-tones in which the united democracy of Pennsylvania and Ohio are this day speaking to the same effect. It is the acclamation of the people—the people of all the sections and all the States—giving solemn sanction and support, after trial, and upon deliberate consideration, to the only plan of statesmanship which is adequate to the wants of the country, because it is the only plan which can hope to array *the whole force* of the democratic party against a renewal of the sectional agitation. The recent manifestation of this sense of the people, as made out in the result of the whole unbroken serics of elections which have taken place in the South, and as now spoken forth most loudly and most triumphantly in Georgia, is undoubtedly the capital political indication of the time. The only question before the people of the South in these elections has been the question of sustaining the administration in its recognition of *all* democrats as eligible to office who in good faith rallied upon the national platform in the presidential contest. Everywhere in the South the whigs raised the same cry which the whigs in New York are raising now, that this policy of the President was in effect fraternization with the free-soiler. Everywhere the same answer was made by the united democracy of the South, that no democrat is a free-soiler who honestly and in good faith accepts the Baltimore platform as his political creed. And everywhere in the South the people at the ballot-box have triumphantly sustained that answer as sound and sufficient, and have vindicated the policy predicted upon it as not only a policy of good faith, but also as the only policy by which domestic tranquility can be secured to the country. To accomplish that great object, the democratic party united at Baltimore. To consummate its accomplishment, the President has recognised and maintained that union. And now the people have pronounced upon his course, and have pronounced it good.

Nowhere, by reason of obvious facts, has this great issue been made so prominently and so precisely as in Georgia. Eminent whig leaders there refused to support General Scott through just fears of the free-soil tendencies of the men whom, if elected, he would bring into power. These same leaders, clearly perceiving the vantage ground upon which this course placed them before the South, rallied to a man in a desperate effort to break down President Pierce, under the charge that he, too, was giving office to freesoilers. Had there been any truth in their accusation, these men, of all others, stood in the position to command for it the popular belief. But they were met by a united democracy—a democracy led by men who but a short time before had stood opposed to each other as Union democrats and State rights democrats, but who now stood shoulder to shoulder at the head of one national democratic party—and before this grand and powerful array the whigs and their accusations have gone down together. Such is the verdict of the Empire State of the South. Before the sun of this day shall set, Pennsylvania and Ohio—the populous and potent centre of the Union—will have given to that verdict, by an immense majority, their conclusive confirmation."

BREADSTUFFS IN EUROPE. By reference to the late foreign arrivals it will be noticed that the advices are of the most favorable character as regards the European market for flour and grain. The high prices ruling at the date of sailing of the previous steamers had been fully maintained, if not slightly increased. This news will be hailed with satisfaction by the agricultural portion of our population, as, in consequence of it, their production will meet with ready sale at high figures. The recent great advances which have taken place in the English market for breadstuffs is undoubtedly owing, in a great degree, to a deficiency in the crops of the south of Europe—in France particularly. In England, also, the wheat crop has been much smaller than for a number of years past—the deficiency being estimated by the Liverpool Courier as equal to 25 per cent. The same paper states that, between England and France, there is less wheat by 13,500,000 quarters than there was last year. In Italy, the King of Naples has prohibited the exportation of breadstuffs, and taken off the heavy duty on importation; and the Pope has suspended such exports for the present from the ports on the Mediterranean and the Adriatic. Altogether, the prospect of a large European demand for American produce was never better than the present. The extreme rates now paid in Liverpool may be attributable, in some degree, to the prevalence of a speculative feeling. Still, even if this be the case, and this feeling should shortly experience a subsidence, it is generally thought that comparatively high figures will be obtainable throughout the entire fall. This may not prove to be the case, but it is unquestionably the most probable view that can be taken of the subject.

THE ESCAPE OF MITCHELL AND MARTIN, THE IRISH PATRIOTS. The escape of John Mitchell and John Martin, two more of the Irish exiles, is a ceriainty. The Editor of the New York Times has perused letters from Australia to their particular friends in New York city, which speak of the manner of their escape; but from fear that their safe arrival in this country would be jeopardized by a publication of particulars, the Editor has been requested to refrain from giving them publicity for the present.

A NOBLE WOMAN. Miss Dix, the philahthropist, offers to give £1,500 towards a lunatic asylum in Newfoundland, provided the citizens of St. Johns and vicinity subscribe £2,000. The offer has been promptly responded to, and a subscription paper opened, on which the governor and two leading merchants subscribed £100 each.

STATE FAIR. The accommodations at the "Fair Ground" are complete, and ample provisions have been made for the comfort of all who may attend.

NEGRO POPULATION.

A Georgia paper gleans from the census returns some curious facts respecting the relative increase of the white and free negro population in this country. The average decennial increase of white persons in the United States has been 35.67 per cent., nearly one third part of which has arisen from the immigration of foreigners into the country. This will make the *natural* increase of the white population average 25 per cent. in every ten years since 1790.

Very different are the statistics of the increase of the free colored population. Up to 1840 there was a very large increase of free negroes, arising from the manumission of slaves by kind-hearted masters at the south. Since 1840 manumission has almost entirely ceased, except in a few of the border States. We must therefore look to the decade between 1840 and 1850 to ascertain the rate of increase among the free colored population. In the free States, the increase has amounted during this time to 12.94 per cent.; and 10.11 per cent. in the slaveholding States—averaging 11.23 per cent. in the United States. There is no means of ascertaining accurately the accession to the free colored population from the ranks of the slaves. The estimated loss to the slave States for the decade between 1840 and 1850 by manumission and escapes, *exceeds* the increase of the free colored in the slaveholding States by nearly three thousand, and their increase in the free States 2,675, and reduces the increase of free negroes in the United States to less than 5 per cent.

Here is developed the astonishing fact that while the white race increases naturally at the rate of *twenty-five per cent.* in every ten years, the free colored population increases only at the rate of *five per cent.* during the same time.

Upon these facts, the paper from which we quote remarks as follows:

"When white laborers become more abundant, and the pressure is increased by competition, there can be no doubt but that the increase of the free colored population will continue to decrease until the number of births will be less than the number of deaths among them, and that free negroes will disappear from the United States.

This is a very singular state of things, but is very easily explained. It is well known that free negroes are generally mongrel, and that mongrel races are not as prolific as pure blooded people. But the chief cause of their decline is the vicious habits in which they indulge, their extreme destitution, and lamentable ignorance. It is generally conceded by the Northern press that the free blacks are the most depraved, corrupt and abandoned class in all their cities. And there is no fact better established than that vice is inconsistent with increase of population.

This then is the end of Abolition—the total extermination of the colored race. Well may these odious fanatics be called the fiends of politics. They indulge in fiendish hate to the human master, they endeavor to develope findish passions in the breasts of the slave towards their best and only friends, and the boon they tender them in exchange is—annihilation as a people. Contrast with this picture the condition of the slave. From 1800 to 1810 the increase of slaves in the United States was 35.79 *per cent.* During the last forty years the decennial increase has been 33.42 *per cent.* The discrepancy in the two periods is explained by the existence of the slave trade up to 1808. For the last forty years the increase has been by births alone; and shows an excess of 8 *per cent.* over their masters. As far, therefore, as the physical condition of a race may be gathered from an increase of population, and there is no surer test, the slaves are better off than their masters.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON. We copy the following from the Star:

Threatened Conflict between the Creek Indians and the United States Marshal, Arkansas. It seems that under the laws of Congress, it becomes the duty of the Marshal of the Western District of Arkansas to arrest persons who have introduced spirituous liquors into the Indian country. This officer having recently so arrested Indians who had been punished under the Indian law for the offence in the same cases. The Indian authorities are very indignant, and there is fear of armed collision to grow out of the affair. The Secretary of the Interior is said to have directed the Marshal to make no more arrests of Indians for this offence who may have been held amenable under the Indian law, until he (the Secretary) shall have received further information to enable him to give him further instructions on the subject.

Acting Midshipmen. Among those recently appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and have been found qualified (on their preliminary examination) to enter into the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., are Clarence Hunter, California; Joseph W. Alexander, 7th district of North Carolina; Frederick V. McNeir, 5th district of Pennsylvania; Wm. McCandless, 19th district of Pennsylvania; Jason B. Orton, 5th district of Ohio; Francis W. Bond, 1st district of North Carolina, and Henry J. Wiseman, 3d district of Pennsylvania.

☞ The following is the reply to Marshal Wynkoop, of Eastern Pennsylvania, who sent word to Washington that his deputies had been resisted in the attempt to arrest a fugitive-slave. Mr. McClelland does not appear to be much of a "freesoiler":

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, Oct. 4, 1853.

SIR; Yours of the 3d instant has been received, and I have telegraphed you to consult the district attorney, employ counsel, if necessary, and use all reasonable means for the enforcement of the law. This department is determined that the fugitive-slave law shall, so far as depends upon it, be executed in good faith, and that the officers legitimately employed in carrying it into effect shall be sustained. They need not fear any difficulty here so long as they discharge their duties efficiently and faithfully.

I am, Sir, &c.,
R. McCLELLAND, Secretary.

Col. FRANCIS M. WYNKOOP, Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.

Mr. Wood, late governor of Ohio, on his way to Valparaiso, touched at Jamaica, and formed rather an unfavorable opinion of the effects of the abolition of slavery on that island. He says—

"We saw many plantations, the buildings dilapidated; fields of sugar-cane half-worked, and apparently poor, and nothing but that which will grow without the labor of man, appeared luxuriant and flourishing. The island itself is of great fertility, and one of the best of the Antilles; but all the large estates upon it are fast going to ruin. In the harbor were not a dozen ships af all nations; no business was doing, and everything you heard spoken was in the language of complaint. Since the blacks have been liberated, they have become indolent, insolent, degraded and dishonest. They are a rude, beastly set of vagabonds, lying naked about the streets, as filthy as the Hottentots, and I believe, worse."

FLORIDA INDIANS. Gen. Hopkins, in a recent letter to the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican, computes the number of Indians in Florida to be 1,000, and he estimates the warriors at about 247 strong. In 1847, according to an estimate made by Capt. Casey, of the army, there were 147 warriors in the country. Indian boys of 12 years of age are estimated as warriors.

THE HORSE SHOW AT SPRINGFIELD. Extensive preparations are in progress for the great National Horse Show, which is to commence at Springfield, Mass., on the 19th instant. The exhibition grounds, embracing 22 acres of level land, are enclosed with a fence ten feet high. On one side are stalls for 800 horses; on the other seats for 4,000 persons.

The Deep River Copper Mine of North Carolina is becoming productive. Already 40 barrels copper, it is said, have been sent forward, and more is on the way. The lode now working continues to look well, and to produce a large quantity of copper.

WILL IT PAY? Intemperance, if persisted in its effects, in every aspect in which man can be viewed, is without any offset of good results. Probably there are but few men wilfully intemperate, yet there are many who blindly follow the desires of a bad habit without stopping to count the cost in any one of its aspects.

Not one man in ten thousand could be induced to spend so much time, property and health and receive in return, misery, disease, poverty, and ruin of self and family, for the purpose of doing good to others; yet many cheerfully ruin themselves and family, for no good to any one, merely to gratify morbid appetite.

Many young men fail to make a fortune, because they spend the foundations of their fortunes, health, talent, and self-respect, to gratify intemperate appetite.

Let us examine some of the expenses attendent upon intemperate habits. One glass a day at 5 cents would cost the consumer in a year $18 50; three glasses a day for a year would cost $54.75; six a day for ten years would cost $1,095; ten a day for ten years would cost $1,825.50.

The time spent in drinking ten glasses a day for ten years would consume not less than 6,100 hours which, at the low estimate of ten cents per hour, would be $610; total cost of liquor and time $2,435.50

To say nothing of the derangement of the nervous system, the time lost in sickness, the doctor's bills, the bad bargains made while intoxicated, the loss of property arising from carelessness and want of attention to business, the time and costs of lawsuits connected with such a course of life, the money lost in betting, and gambling, when thus mentally deranged, and the time, strength, and money lost in licentious habits and physical suffering, the loss of character and position in society, the ruin and degradation brought on the family, the horrors of a guilty conscience, and the foreboding of the future; to say nothing of the eternal consequences of such a course of life—but regarding these vices in a pecuniary sense, "will it pay" to practice them? But when we roll up the accumulated moral, physical, and social consequences, what a fearful sum total! "Touch not, taste not, handle not." *Southern Organ.*

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY. On Saturday evening, the 3d ultimo., there happened, at a place called the "Four-mile Spring," about four miles from Shreveport, a terrible affair, in which two men lost their lives. The parties were Sydney Kerley, who resided at the Springs, and Thomas Givens, a drover from Texas. The circumstances, as we gather from the testimony given on the occasion, were as follows: Mr. Kerley kept a house of entertainment, and Mr. Givens reached there a few days previous with a drove of cattle consisting of about twenty head. On Saturday they had a settlement and Givens was about to leave, but, being intoxicated, abruptly inquired of Kerley if he would swear that he had been there five days. Kerley told him to leave the house, and take his cattle with him, and he would make him a present of the bill, if he were not satisfied. Givens swore that he would not stand such an insult. Kerley took down his shot gun and informed Givens that if he rcpeated what he said he would shoot him. Givens placed his hand on his revolver and deliberately repeated the offence. Kerley discharged his gun instantly, the contents entering the chest, wounding the stomach, liver, and heart. But, notwithstanding the dreadful character of the wounds, he advanced two steps and discharged his revolver three times at Kerley, two shot only taking effect, one in the arm and the other in the abdomen, three inches below the naval. Both parties fell. Givens lived about twenty minutes and Kerley about two hours and a half.

Shreveport Democrat.

HEAVY ROBBERY. We regret to learn that the Exchange Bank has just sustained a loss of $14,000 or thereabouts. The circumstances, as we are informed, are substantially these. On Monday evening Mr. Henry Davis, of this city, was requested by the Bank here to take charge of a valise or carpet-bag, containing the money, and deliver it to the Bank in Richmond, as he was going over there. He agreed to do so, and the valise or bag was placed in his hands. Mr. Davis, having some ladies under his escort, proceeded to the depot in Pocahontas, with the valise in his hand. Upon his arrival at the cars, he put it in the hands of a negro boy, who offered to hold it for him until he could seat the ladies. Having seated them, he returned for the valise, and to his astonishment could see or hear nothing of the boy, nor has he, as far as we know, been seen or heard of up to this time. The money, we understand, was not the property of the Bank of this city, but was *in transitu* from the Clarksville to the Richmond Bank.

Pet. Intelligencer.

A WORD ABOUT THE FAIR. Persons going to the State Fair can obtain, at any of the Stations on the Railroad, return tickets, but if they fail to get tickets, they will have to pay the full price.

All goods intended for exhibition at the Fair will be carried over the Railroad free. A special Train will pass up from Weldon to Raleigh, to take up such stock and other articles as may be ready at the different Stations, on Saturday next. We are not advised at what hour it will pass Warrenton, but presume, by or before 10 o'clock.

Persons carrying live stock to the Fair will be at no expense for feed, as the Committee will make preparation for feeding all that may come.

Finally, let every body go to the Fair that can possibly make it convenient, and even if it is a little inconvenient, stretch a point and go anyhow.

Warrenton News.

DEMOCRATIC TRIUMPH IN CALIFORNIA. Each successive State whose verdict is rendered swells the list of democratic triumphs. We had scarcely recorded the brilliant victory in Georgia when the arrival from California announced a similar result there. It is thus that State after State expresses its adherence to the united democratic cause, and responds in terms of unmistakeable approval of the wise policy of the administration. We gladly congratulate our friends in the Pacific State upon their unshaken devotion to democracy. *Washington Union.*

We saw the other day the plan of Carolina City, the embyro town on Beaufort Harbor. It is beautifully and regularly laid off, with due regard to health, comfort and convenience. The width of the streets is to be 60 feet, and the blocks are each to be 320 feet square. Public squares are to be reserved, and planted with ornamental shade trees, &c. The whole fronts on Beaufort Harbor with a water margin of about two miles. On the other side of the City runs Calico Creek, a stream well adapted to Steam navigation. See advertisement of sale of Lots on the 31st instant. *Fay. Carolinian.*

The Wilmington Herald gives quite a glowing description of the improvement going on in Wilmington this Fall. "In the busy portion of the town," says the Herald, "rents have advanced in some instances as high as *one hundred per cent.*" This is remarkable, and exhibits a degree of prosperity in our sister town which is highly gratifying. Our own town of Fayetteville is also rapidly improving. Indeed the whole country exhibits the unmistakeable marks of a progress rapid and unprecedented in the history of the world. *Fay. Carolinian.*

ASHLAND. We see it stated that this beautiful property belonged in an early day to Daniel Boone, whose fame is intimately associated with the history of Kentucky, and whose name is coupled with the many thrilling and fearful legends of western adventure. Col. Nathaniel Hart, who fell at the battle of the river Raisin, afterwards purchased it, and subsequently it descended to Mrs. Clay, whose maiden name was Lucretia Hart.

LATER FROM HAVANA. The steamer Geo. Law arrived at New York on Saturday, with Havana dates to the 3d inst. The Island was quiet and healthy. The trade of Havana was brisk, and freight vessels were in demand. Sugar was in steady demand, and the stock decreased, not much remaining in the country. Whites, ordinary to middling, 6¼ to 7¼ reale; yellows 6 to 6½; browns 5½ to 5¾; molasses 2½ to 2¾ rials. Coffee scarce at 8½ to 9¼.

RECEPTION OF THE HON. D. M. BARRINGER. On Saturday evening the Cubans in New York held a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the acts of the Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister of the United States at Madrid in favor of the Cuban prisoners. It was resolved to present him and his lady with a suitable testimonial.

HOGS—THE CROPS—PRICES. We clip the following remarks from the Cincinnati Gazette of the 8th:

"We have, in accordance with our custom, endeavored to obtain from the various parts of the Western States reliable information with reference to the crops and other matters connected with the Agricultural interests of the country. From the advices so far received, we draw the following conclusions: Wheat has proved a fair average crop, both as regards quantity and quality; and the stocks now in the country, including the surplus from the previous years, are large, and will prove equal to any demand that is at all likely to be expected. Oats in this section were light, while in other places, especially farther west, the crops were heavy. Taking the whole West, the yield may be set down at two thirds of an average crop. The yield of Barley was heavy. Potatoes two thirds of a crop. Hay light in Ohio, Kentucky, and a great portion of Indiana, and the surplus for export will be smaller than usual. Corn looks exceedingly well, and with a favorable fall the yield will be from a full average to one-fourth excess. In some places the yield per acre will be below an average, but in almost every section there was an increased breadth of land planted. Of Hogs the supply is fully one-fourth greater than last year. The quality is, in some places better, and in others not so good as at this time last season, but taken altogether it may be regarded as a fair average. Beef Cattle are everywhere scarce, dear, and in demand—and there cannot, in any event, be an average supply. Farmers are increasing their stock as fast as possible, but it will be three years before we may expect the usual supply of Beeves."

WEATHER AND CROPS. From the Montgomery (Ala.) Journal of the 26th ult:

"The crops have suffered materially in this section early in the season by drought and rain, and within the last few weeks the bottom and middle crop, which was mainly relied on, has been damaged extensively by the worm and the rot, produced by the continued wet weather."

From the Claiborne (Ala.) Southerner, of the 24th ult:

"Another heavy rain descended on Monday afternoon. Worse and worse for planters. We shall soon have a full river, but little cotton to freight the steamers with.

One fact is worthy of notice with regard to the short crop: the planters of this county are, the majority of them, out of debt, and it makes little difference in their appearance whether the crop is a short or full one.

From the insufficient crop this season, good prices will be realized; if not early in the winter, we may expect them in the spring."

From the Camden (Ala.) Republic, of the 24th ult:

"It has been for several days past remarkably dry and cool. Our planters are making hay while the sun shines, being actively engaged in gathering their crops; but from all we hear, we suppose the worm and caterpiller are equally active."

From the Clayton (Ala.) Banner, of the 24th ult:

"The weather at this time is delightfully bracing and evidently making a start for fall. We have had a good deal of rain lately, and some of our planters complain about the cotton sprouting and rotting; yet many will say, when you press down on them, that they will make good crops."

SHARP SHOOTING. A rifle-shooting came off near Troy last week, between a Mr. Williamson, of New York, and N. Lewis, of Troy. The match was $400, offered by Mr. Williamson, the challenger, and won by Mr. Lewis. The distance was 40 rods, each having 20 shots. Plain globe sights were used. Mr. Lewis' string (reckoning the distance of each ball from the centre) measured 36 inches, and Mr. Williamson's 61. Mr. Lewis's shots averaged only 1 and 1¼ inches from the centre point, and Mr. Williamson 3 inches. Mr. Williamson was considered the best marksman in the State prior to shooting with Mr. Lewis. But few bets were made before the shooting commenced, but after Mr. Lewis's fourth shot, offers of five to one were made on him, but none taken. Mr. Lewis has won several "matches" within the last three years, amounting in all to over $1,000. Mr. Williamson used a rifle made in New Haven, Connecticut, and Mr. Lewis one of his own manufacture. Altogether the shooting was considered the best ever done in these parts. Six hundred and sixty feet is a long shot. *N. Y. Tribune.*

A DUTCHMAN'S ADVERTISEMENT. The following is a correct copy of a public sale, which was posted up at various public places in Adams county, Pa., which was handed us for publication. It is said the sale was largely attended, and that the land brought a very high price. *Penn. paper.*

pub Lick Sal for Lant

Koontaining 140 Acres of Lant that Lant Lase between Wites town and holly Nox at ges es burger roate that Lant Lace in Cum ber Lant Cointy in Dickenson town Ship that Lant Chines Jacob rich wines Lant and Chines William rages Lant and Chines Woates Lant that Lant Lace ner at Myers saw Mill good Water on that place 8 Good Springs on that place Good Metto that Lant 25 Acres of Good Metto crown on that Lant Good orget on that Lant Good Summer Aples on that Lant and Good Winter Aples on that Lant Good Cheres Good Peches Good saw mill seet on that place i sink that place will be selt in 2 pieces one hathaway Cuikcn Stove to sale 2 worgen oxsen to sale

John Live baughs
nins September Lant

We have not encountered any thing better than the following vindication of a friend from a western editor, since the eulogy pronounced upon Mr. Thomas Higgins and Gen. Washington, by a member of the legislature of Florida. The friend in question had been arrested for stealing sheep: "We have known Mr. Thomas for twelve years. Our acquaintance commenced with the great storm which blew down our grandfather's barn. At that time he was a young man in the prime of life, and we think raised the best marrow-fat peas we ever eat. He was a good mothematician, kind to the peor, and troubled with fits. In all the relations of a husband, father, uncle, and trustee of common lands, he has followed the direct standard of duty. Mr. Thomas is at this time forty-three years of age, slightly marked with the small-pox, an estimable citizen, a church-member, and a man of known integrity, for ten years. As to sheep-stealing, that he would have done it if he could get an opportunity, is without foundation in point of fact. Mr. Thomas could have stolen our lead-pencil several times, but he did n't do it." *Knick.*

EASTERN SURVEY. Mr. James C. Turner, the Engineer in charge of the work on the Second Division of the North Carolina Railroad, has been appointed by Maj. Gwynn to conduct the survey for the extension of the Road from Goldsborough to Beaufort. Mr. Turner left this place for Goldsborough on Wednesday of last week, to enter upon the work. He is a gentleman of great practical skill in his profession, and has the energy requisite to push the survey forward to a speedy completion. We believe the appointment to be an excellent one; and if a faithful execution of the work will give satisfaction to all interested, we have the utmost confidence that there will be no room for complaint.

Hillsborough Recorder.

LEGISLATIVE WISDOM. A member of the last Connecticut legislature, from one of the rural districts not a hundred miles from New London, who was less remarkable for the profundity of his knowledge than for the overweening confidence with which he advanced his opinions upon any and all subjects, was once asked by a fellow member of a somewhat quizzical turn of mind, what he deemed the proper punishment for *arson*. "Well," said he, with an air of profound deliberation, "I have thought on that subject a good deal, and have come to the conclusion that he should pay a fine of *five hundred dollars and marry the girl!*"

Commander Ingraham, whose conduct at Smyrna has attracted so much attention, it is said entered the Navy, as a midshipman, during the war of 1812, when only nine years of age. His father was a volunteer under Paul Jones; his uncle, a captain in the navy, was lost at sea in the U. S. ship Pickering; and his cousin, a lieutenant, was killed when 20 years of age. Com. Ingraham commanded the ill-fated Somers in the blockade of Vera Cruz, and, previous to sailing to the Mediterranean, had charge of the Philadelphia Navy Yard. His eldest son is now a midshipman at the Annapolis Naval School.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Further from California—$1,500,000 in Gold Arrived—Indian Battle in Rogue River Valley—Markets, &c.

NEW YORK, Oct. 9th. The Star of the West, from San Juan, has arrived, bringing California dates of Sept. 16th, brought by the steamer Cortes. On the 18th the Cortes passed the Uncle Sam, bound up. The Star of the West brings 500 passengers, $800,000 in gold on freight, and $500,000 in the hands of passengers.

An express box of Messrs. Adams & Co., containing $25,000 in specie, was stolen from the stage between Sonora and Stockton.

An attempt was made at San Francisco on the 12th, sell the State's interest in the water lots in contempt of the injunction from the Superior court.

At the sale of water lots, one was knocked down to Mr. Solover, auctioneer, when the whole board of Commissioners were arrested.

The majority for Bigler, democrat, for Governor, is only 1,000, while the remainder of the democratic ticket is elected by 4 to 10,000. Garrison, democrat, has been elected Mayor of San Francisco, and the whole democratic city and county ticket was chosen. Both branches of the Legislature are largely democratic. The people of San Francisco had adopted the revised charter.

Gov. Bigler's majority in San Francisco was only nine votes.

Dr. G. M. Duvall, of Maryland, had been shot dead in a street fight with S. J. Downs, of Sacramento. Dr. H. C. Gillis had been seriously injured in a street fight with C. R. Dron, of San Francisco. John Potter alias Baltimore Jack, had been killed at Downisville, by a man named Memtz. In an attempt made by the citizens to lynch the latter, Thaddeus Purdy, District Attorney, had been shot dead.

OREGON. The hostilities with the Indians, in which Gen. Lane and Col. Alden were wounded, took place in Rogue river valley on the 27th of August. There was 90 whites and 270 Indians engaged, and the skirmish lasted four hours, when the Indian Chief Sam proposed an armistice, which was granted. Ten Indians were killed, and 30 wounded, the whites had 30 killed and 8 wounded. Among the killed was Captain Armstrong. The Indians have continued their outrages at other points.

Gov. Lane, of Oregon, and Lieut. Alden, of the army, had been both wounded in an engagement with the Indians on Rogue river, the latter severely wounded.

SANDWICH ISLANDS. Advices from Honolula of the 18th state that the small pox was raging there terribly.

Further intelligence from Honolulu states that a strong political movement had been commenced, to compel the King to discharge his Ministers, Judd and Armstrong. A memorial signed by 13,000 persons, to that effect had been presented to his Majesty. The indications were decidedly revolutionary.

MARKETS. *San Francisco, Sept.* 16. A fair business has been done during the past week, though the elections have somewhat interfered with trade. The demand for the interior has improved, and the local consumption is considerable. The heaviest transactions have been in Provisions. Flour has declined to $15 for Gallego. At the close, it was nominal at $18. Sales of outside brands at $7 50 a $9; Richmond and City Mills $10. Corn Meal declined to 3 75 a $4.

Georgia Election.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 8. Ninety-two counties heard from. Johnson, democrat, is said to be certainly elected Governor. Messrs. Seward, Colquitt, Dent, Chasten, Hillyer, (democrats,) are elected to Congress. Bailey, doubtful. Stevens and Reese (whigs) are also elected. Legislature democratic.

Wisconsin Whig State Convention.

MILWAUKIE, Oct. 8. The Whig State Convention have nominated L. G. Farewell for Governor, E. D. Holton for Lt. Governor, J. A. Hadley Secretary of State, and J. S. Baker Comptroller. Mr. Farewell accepts as the Maine Liquor Law candidate exclusively.

Arrival of the Illinois.—More Gold.—Late from Valparaiso.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10. The steamer Illinois arrived here this morning with the California mails and $1,226,000 in gold. Her advices from San Francisco are to the 16th, no later than those by the Star of the West, here, and Eldorado, at New Orleans. By her we have accounts from Valparaiso to the 1st September. A bill was before Congress proposing to reduce the duty on silk, and the impression prevailed that it would probably pass. The market was dull. Flour selling at $8. Freights were advancing and vessels scarce.

It is now known that Chili offers to mediate between Peru and Bolivia, and bring about an amicable adjustment.

It was rumored that Gen. Flores was about preparing for another expedition against Ecuador. Affairs were in an unsettled condition.

Fire and Fatal Fire Riot.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10. Arnold's block on Maine street was burnt this morning. The principal sufferers were T. Whitaker & Co., crockery establishment; E. D. Serick, confectionary; Enoch Steer paper-hangings, and J. A. Cardy, merchant tailor. The loss is heavy, and insurance partial.

A disturbance occurred afterwards among the firemen, and several fights took place. An Irishman named Dougherty, of Engine No. 9, struck a member of No. 2 with a wrench, inflicting an awful wound, when Dougherty was immediately attacked and savagely beaten to death. He leaves a wife and five children.

Political Excitement.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10. The Democrats held a large meeting to-night in Independence Square, preparatory to the election on Tuesday next. There has been no general amalgamation between the Whigs and Natives, but the Whig candidate for County Commissioner, and the Native candidate for Attorney General, have withdrawn, so that Shetzline and Reed will probably be re-elected.

Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10. The following appointments will be officially announced to-morrow:

Hon. John Y. Mason, of Virginia, Minister to France, John Higgins, of New York, consol at Cork, Ireland.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 9. The total number of deaths for the week are 133, of which only 42 were from fever. Port Gibson has been nearly deserted. The fever is raging on the plantations with great fatality.

BOSTON, Oct. 10. A terrible gale has prevailed at a place called Schediac, and several vessels, with their crews, are reported to have been lost.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 12. The Pennsylvania elections have resulted in favor of the Democrats by a large majority.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 12. Another revolution is reported to have taken place in Yucatan. A Mexican war steamer had left Vera Cruz for Yucatan with three hundred men.

The weather now is fine and cool, and fears of the fever have ceased. Thousand absentees are returning.

MOBILE Oct. 12. The fever has now nearly disappeared and excites little alarm.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A passenger by the Arabia reports that a despatch was received at Liverpool just before the steamer sailed, stating that a portion of the allied fleets had gone to Constantinople to protect Europeans from the fury of the Mussulmen.

Simon Draper, an extensive merchant in this city, failed yesterday. It is reported that others are shaking.

Flour is easier. Southern has declined 12 cents. Sales of white wheat at $1.56. Yellow corn 86 cts.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12. Sales 1100 bbls. flour at $6.62. Red wheat $1.34 to 1.37; white 1.40 to 146. Yellow Corn 86 cts.

BOSTON, Oct. 11. The Hon. Barnabas Bates, distinguished as the author of cheap postage system, died last evening of a protracted illness.

Mrs. Webster, wife of Professor Webster, who killed Dr. Parkman, died recently.

It was rumored on Monday that heavy forgeries have been detected on the house of Laban S. Beecher, Grant, Daniel & Co., and others.

A SEA SONG.

Away! away! our parent land
Is sinking on our lee,
No more by gentle zephyrs fanned,
Our ship bounds over the sea.
Away! away! she boundeth fast,
Wild winds around her rave,
She scorns to bow before the blast,
She spurns the coming wave.
CHORUS—Then here's to those we leave, and love,
Dear let thy memory be,
What though in other climes we rove,
With them our hearts shall be.

Away! away! the birds forsake
Their own familiar tree,
And boldly leave their native brake,
To soar alone and free.
Then why should hardy spirits care,
To leave home's summer bowers,
They would not be so dear, if there
We spent all life's dull hours.
Then here's, &c.

Away! away! the sailor's path
Is ever changing seas,
Alike to us the tempest's wrath,
The music of the breeze,
For what heed we, though howls the gale,
Along the frowning sky,
In haste we reef each shivering sail,
Then on again we fly.
Then here's, &c.

Away! away! if we have not
Soft ease, rich banquets here,
Strong hands and freedom bless our lot,
And hearts that knew no fear.
Oh dear is this our ocean home,
Long may we ride the wave,
Glad if at last beneath its foam,
We find a sailor's grave.
Then here's, &c.

MARRIED,

At Christ Church, in this City, on the Tuesday morning the 11th instant, by the Rev. Aldert Smedes, Hon. ROBERT STRANGE to Mrs. MARGARET NELSON, of this City.

5580 ACRES OF LANDS AT AUCTION. The undersigned having failed to sell their Lands and Mills upon the terms previously advertised, now propose to sell on THURSDAY, the 27th of October next, at the Red Banks to the highest bidder, the seperate tracts or parcels, viz:

Two thousand acres lying on the East side of Lumber River and on the North and West side of the Fayetteville and Harlleesville road, including the Mills, Dwelling and Out Houses, and *three hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Twelve hundred and fifty acres on the same side of the River and on the East side of the Fayetteville and Harlleesville road, including the Red Banks, proper, and *one hundred and fifty* acres of cleared land.

Four hundred acres on the same side of the River, known as the Lowrie Land, which will be sold in lots of one hundred acres each.

Seven hundred and thirty acres on the West side of the River, including *thirty-five* acres of cleared land.

All of the above lands are generally heavily timbered and lying on and near the river—are very valuable for Turpentine, Tar, Timber, &c. Turpentine can always be sold at a fair price in Lumberton, or if desired may be transported down the river to Fair Bluff, a Depot on the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, which is thirty-five miles distant, and from thence to Wilmington which is about sixty miles.

The Mills are in excellent condition and running upon the best and most improved plan. The home demand for lumber is always great, with the additional advantage of transporting it by the river to Georgetown, S. C., and the intermediate landings.

The Grist Mill and Cotton Gin have each a profitable custom.

There is also upon the premises a Store-house, at which a large quantity of goods may be sold annually.

For further information address the subscribers at Gilopolis, or examine the premises. Possession given the first of December. Terms, one-half cash upon delivery of possession—the balance upon time with interest.

W. McNEILL, Sr.,
JOHN McNEILL.

Red Banks, Robeson, Oct. 7, 1853. 95—tu.

If not previously disposed of I will sell at the same time and place upon the same terms, *twelve hundred acres heavily timbered land* on the East side of Lumber River, twelve miles above Lumberton, and thirty above Fair Bluff.

JOHN McNEILL.

October 7th, 1853. 95—tu.

AGRICULTURAL WORKS!—THE BOOK OF the Farmer, detailing the labors of the Farmer, Steward, Plowman, Hedger, Cattle-man, Shepherd, Field-workers, and Dairy Maid, by Henry Stephens, with four hundred and fifty illustrations, to which are added explanatory notes, remarks, &c., by John S. Skinner.

The American Farm Book, or compend of American Agriculture, by R. L. Allen.

Southern Agriculture, by Adam Beatty.

The Farmers and Planters Encyclopaedia of rural affairs; embracing all the most recent discoveries in Agricultural Chemistry, adapted to the comprehension of unscientific readers; illustrated by numerous engravings of animals, implements and other subjects interesting to the agriculturist, by C. W. Johnson. Adapted to the United States by Governeur Emerson.

European Agriculture and rural economy, by Henry Calman.

Sheep Husbandry, with an account of the different breeds, and general directions in regard to Summer and Winter managment, breeding and the treatment of diseases, with portraits and engravings, by Henry S. Randall.

Rural Essays, by A. J. Downing.

Fruit and Fruit Trees of America, by A. J. Downing, fourteenth edition.

The American Fruit Culturist, by J. J. Thomas.

The American Fruit Book, by S. W. Cole.

Agricultural Chemistry, by Jas. F. W. Johnson.

A Dictionary of Modern Gardening, by G. W. Johnson, edited by David Landreth.

Dixon and Kerr's ornamental and domestic Poultry. Illustrated.

The Poultry Book, by John C. Bennett.

The American Poultry Yard, by D. J. Browne.

The Cottage and Farm

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS AT RALEIGH.

Arrival and Departure of Railroad and Stage Lines at and from Raleigh.

NORTHERN MAIL,—(By Railroad,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 6¼ p. m.
(Mail closes at 6¼ a. m.)

SOUTHERN MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 7½ a. m.
Arrives daily ..... at 3 p. m.
(Mail closes at 6½ a. m.)

WESTERN MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coaches,)—
Leaves daily ..... at 8 a. m.
Arrives daily, ... at 2½ p. m.
(Mail closes at 8 a. m.)

PITTSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Sunday and Wednesday ..... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Monday and Thursday ..... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Tuesdays and Saturdays at 9 p. m.)

GOLDSBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Four-horse Coach.)—
Leaves daily, (except Sunday,) ..... at 7 a. m.
Arrives daily, (except Monday,) ..... at 11 p. m.
(Mail closes at 7 p. m.)

TARBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Two-horse Hack,)—
Leaves Monday, Wednesday and Friday, ... at 5 a. m.
Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, ... at 7 p. m.
(Mail closes Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday at 9 p. m.)

ROXBOROUGH MAIL,—(By Horse,)—
Leaves Friday, ... at 12 m.
Arrives Friday ..... at 9 a. m.
(Mail closes Friday at 12 m.)

THE FOLLOWING SCHEDULE HAS BEEN ordered by the Post Master General, and goes into operation on this Road to-day:

Leave Raleigh at 8 A. M., and reach Weldon at 1 P. M., in time for the Express train to Wilmington.

Leave Weldon at 1½ P. M., and reach Raleigh at 6½ P. M.

Office Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Co. } September 6th, 1853. } 84—

W. R. PEPPER,
COMMISSION MERCHANT & FORWARDING AGENT
No. 24, High Street,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Will give his personal attention to all consignments of Tobacco, Wheat, Cotton, Flour, &c., whether for sale or shipment, and is prepared to make liberal advances when required. Particular attention paid to the Receiving and Forwarding Goods. All orders for Merchandise of any description punctually attended to, and filled on the best terms.

REFERENCES.
David S. Reid, Governor State of North Carolina.
R. M. Saunders, Raleigh, "
S. H. Rogers, "
Maj. C. L. Hinton, "
Perrin Busbee, "
Rich'd. I. Wynne, Hyde county, "
Yarborough & Strother, Louisburg, "
R. M. Hyman, Warrenton, "
R. Nichols, Hillsborough, "
Bland & Dunn, Greensborough, "
Col. Andrew Joyner, Halifax, "
J. F. Simmons, Weldon, "
Alex. McRae, President Wilmington & R. R. R. Co.
Jno. W. Pugh, Gaston, N. C.
David McDaniel, Rocky Mount, North Carolina.
M. Weston, " " "
Henry Mordecai, Edgecomb, "
L. H. B. Whitaker & Son, Enfield, "
A. W. Venable, Granville, "
D. E. Young, Henderson, "
W. H. Weston, Gaston, "

July 18th, 1853. 71—3m.

NIEMEYER & WHITE,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND GENERAL PRODUCE BROKERS,
Portsmouth, Va.,

Offer their services to the Shipping, Planting, Trading and Manufacturing Interests.

☞ We will give strict attention to Shipping or Selling Tobacco, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Provisions, Lumber, and Naval Stores; and Forwarding Merchandise with Despatch. Lime, Plaster, Guano, Cement and Salt, always on hand.

Henry V. Niemeyer, James C. White.
August 8th, 1853. 76—3m.

WHOLESALE TRADE FOR MARCH 1852. OUR SPRING STOCK of *Foreign and Domestic Staple and Fancy Dry Goods*, is now complete. The assortment is large and commanding. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine styles and prices, feeling confident that we can offer as great inducements as any Jobbing House, North or South.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.
Sycamore street, Petersburg, Va.
84—

$20 REWARD.—RANAWAY FROM THE Subscriber, in the month of May last, a negro slave named PAUL, aged about 25 years, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, with a large mouth and fine teeth—weighs about 160 or 165 pounds. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me at Raleigh.

M. A. BLEDSOE.
Raleigh, August 25, 1853. 81—tf.

PAINT MILLS.—A GREAT LABOR SAVING Machine for grinding colors, and one which every painter should have; for sale at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PRESERVE JARS.—A LARGE SUPPLY of quarts and half gallon Jars, for sale low, by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

GOOSE FEATHERS WANTED—The subscriber will pay the highest cash price for Feathers.
J. HENRY HARRIS,
Upholsterer and Mattrass Maker.
Raleigh, August 10, 1853. 76.

SADDLER, FERTH & ROSS' MUSTARD. A large Case of this Mustard—which is considered the best in the world—by many persons—is just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

GLAZIERS' DIAMONDS AND KNIVES.—In Store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

LYON'S RAT PILLS, THE MOST EFFECTUAL remedy ever used for the destruction of Rats, Mice, &c., for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

PELELTIER'S SARSAPARILLA.—A fresh supply just received and for sale by
P. F. PESCUD.

CHELTENHAM SALTS.—A supply in store and for sale by P. F. PESCUD.

RIGG'S GENUINE MILITARY SOAP.—A supply of this celebrated Soap, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.
February 22d, 1853. 28—

5,000 CIGARS, of superior quality, for sale by P. F. PESCUD.
Raleigh, February 22d, 1853. 28—

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.—A FRESH supply of Ayer's Chery Pectoral, just received at
PESCUD'S DRUG STORE.

CANDLES.—SPERM, ADAMANTINE, and TALLOW CANDLES, all sizes, just received and for sale by JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

SCOTCH ALE.—A FEW CASKS SOTCH ALE IN Quarts and Pints, in store and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

WEEDING HOES.—A LARGE LOT WEEDING Hoes, all sizes. Also, Scythe Blades, Grass Blades and Trace Chains, received and for sale by
JAMES McKIMMON.
April, 1853. 42—

EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.—Rose, Vanilla, Orange, Lemon, Butter Almond, Cinnamon and Pine Apple in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

TABLE SALT.—VERY FINE AND WHITE in small bags, in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CORN STARCH.—A FRESH SUPPLY JUST RECEIVED at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

DEPILATORY.—FOR REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR, for sale by
WILLIAS & HAYWOOD.

CHLORINE TOOTH WASH STANDS UNRIVALLED for cleansing the mouth and preserving the teeth and gums. For sale at
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD'S.

LEGRAND'S BLACKING IMPARTS the most brilliant polish to boots shoes, harness, &c., rendering the leather soft and pliant, and remarkable for not coming off on the pantaloons. For sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

EXTRACT OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FOR giving tone and strength to the stomach and bowels, and the prevention of Summer Complaints, this article needs no comments. For Sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

CHOCOLATE AND COCOA OF SUPERIOR quality in store and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WINDOW AND PICTURE GLASS.—A large supply from 8-10 to 24-36, just received and for sale by
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SARATOGA WATER JUST RECEIVED AND will be kept regularly throughout the season, at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY of Rushton, Clark & Co.'s just to hand at the Drug Store of
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FLOUR.—SUPERIOR FAMILY FLOUR, OF NEW Wheat, in Store, and for sale by JAS. McKIMMON.
Raleigh, September 24, 1853. 38—

FALL TRADE, 1853.—BOOTS & SHOES.—THE GREAT RIVALRY. Or WHO SHALL CONTROL THE NORFOLK SHOE-MARKET, AT WHOLESALE?—Some years ago the Proprietor of the famous Ladies' Shoe Saloon put in his claim to do a large share of this particular branch of the Shoe business, by importing one of the LARGEST STOCKS OF BOOTS AND SHOES which had ever been sent to Norfolk. Since then, at each successive season, our stock has gradually increased until the present time, and now we do a larger business than any other house in Eastern Virginia.

The Ladies' Saloon was first established about twelve years ago, and the Store has been repeatedly altered and enlarged to make room for Mr. ADDINGTON'S increasing trade, until now the old Store can be no longer enlarged. He has recently built for himself one of the largest Stores for his business in the United States.

The New Store is four times as large as the old one, so that hereafter we shall be prepared with the goods to do the largest Boot and Shoe Trade done in the State of Virginia.

(A complete description of this splendid new Store will be given about the 15th of July, when it will be opened.)

At the commencement of each season we have on hand from ☞ **$80,000 to $100,000** worth of BOOTS and SHOES, while we constantly receive heavy shipments of goods during its continuance. Our success has indeed been signal, and why? Because we have always conducted our business on equitable principles, mutually benefiting the seller and the buyer.

This success is truly flattering to us, insomuch we intend to make still larger additions to our stock, and therefore invite all Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers to come and deal for the future with us at the new store.

HUNDREDS OF MERCHANTS have already availed themselves of our invitation, who return and buy goods at each season, saying, "they can do better at the LADIES' SALOON *than they can do at the North.*" We guarantee to sell at least 5 per cent. less than others, and to sell goods which will suit the retail trade of Virginia and North-Carolina Merchants better than any they may purchase elsewhere. The Stock consists in part of—

Gentlemen's Fine Boots and Shoes, of every fashionable variety,
Ladies' Gaiter Boots, Jenny Linds, and other celebrated styles,
Men's Calf-skin Brogans, of every variety,
" " Boots, " "
" Kip Brogans, " "
" " Boots, " "
" Coarse, Thick Brogans, for Negroes,
" " Boots, "
Dutch Women's Brogans, for outdoor Women, Field hands, and for Cooks,
Women's Leather Bootees, for House Servants, &c.
" Shoes of every kind and quality,
Boys' Kip and Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
Misses' and Children's Shoes of all kinds, over 100 different varieties.

The attention of Country Merchants is invited to this immence Stock of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at the Ladies' Saloon, where they can buy every article wanted by them at the lowest wholesale prices, thereby saving themselves the trouble and expense of going to the North for their supplies.

TERMS—SIX MONTHS CREDIT.

☞ The Ladies' Saloon is on Main Street, near Walters' City Hotel.

W. H. ADDINGTON.
Norfolk, Va., July 6, 1853. 67—tf.

INDIA RUBBER SHOES.—JUST RECEIVED AT THE LADIES' SALOON, Norfolk, Va., 100 cases India Rubber Shoes, which is a part of our Fall orders. This stock of Rubbers is of the very best quality, and will be warranted not to be affected by any temperature of the weather. It consists of Men's India Rubber Boots, short legs, long legs, and some extra long legs, for Wading and Fishing.

Men's India Rubber Shoes, Clogs, Slippers, Sandals, &c.
Women's India Rubber Boots, Bootees, Buskins, Slippers, Sandals, Clogs, and Over Gaiters.

Ladies' fine India Rubber Shoes, Slippers, Sandals, &c., of the most beautiful and delicate make.

A new style of Gossamer Rubbers for Ladies' have been just received also at the Ladies' Saloon. There has never been any thing like them out before, and as we are the Agents for the Manufacturer no other dealer in Norfolk or in the States of Virginia and North Carolina can sell them unless purchased through our House.

The Merchants of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Petersburg and Richmond as well as those country Merchants from Virginia and North Carolina can be supplied at Manufacturers' prices at the Ladies' Saloon, with the goods from this celebrated Factory. They are superior in point of durability, beauty and style to any others that are now made in this country.

The goods are now open for inspection, and orders are respectfully solicited.

The Ladies' Saloon is at No. 37, Main street, Norfolk, Va., Sign of the Large Plate Glass Windows.

W. H. ADDINGTON & CO.,
Norfolk, Va.
September 9th, 1853. 84—

FRESH DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.—WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD, are now receiving large additions to their stock of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, DYESTUFFS, WINDOW GLASS, PERFUMERY, &c., &c., from the most reliable Houses in the Northern Cities, which have been purchased with an eye single to their purity, and are offered for sale at such prices and on such terms as shall compare favorably with any house in the State.

Physicians, Country Merchants, and Dealers generally, will do well to give us a call before purchasing, feeling assured we shall not fail to please both in point of price and quality.

Orders promptly attended to, and particular attention given to packing and forwarding.

Family Medicines and Prescriptions compounded at all hours of the day and night, by a competent person with neatness and despatch.

We tender our most sincere thanks to the citizens of Raleigh and the surrounding country for the long and liberal patronage we have received, and trust by untiring zeal and energy to please in the prosecution of our business, to merit its continuance.

Raleigh, April 28, 1851. 94—

If you want a Cheap Bargain Call at the New FANCY STORE.

[Between Messrs. Pomeroy and Porter's Sign of Big Boot.]

THE SUBSCRIBERS TAKE GREAT PLEASURE TO inform the public that they have just received a large lot of Goods in their line, which they offer at the lowest prices, such as they hope will ensure them a share of the public patronage.

FANCY GOODS.—Fine French and German Reticules, Ladies Work-boxes, Velvet, Pearl, Silver and embossed Portemonnies, India-rubber round, Tucking and Dressing Combs, French China Coffees, Glass and China Vases, Children Tea Setts, Kid, Wax, China and India-rubber Dolls, Crying Babies, ass't Baskets, Hair, Tooth, Shaving, Cloth, Nail, and Comb Brushes, China Tea Setts, Toilet Setts, ass't Perfumeries, Fancy Soaps, Snuff-boxes, Mirrors, Wostenholms, Pocket Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Umbrellas, Canes, Whips, &c.

GUNS AND PISTOLS.—Guns, ass't from $5 to $40. Brass and Steel Pistols, Allen's Self-cocking Pistols, Maynard's new patent and Colt's Revolvers, Powder-flasks, Shotbags, Game-bags, Leather Gun Covers, &c.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—Upmann Londres, Ambroisa, Fortuna, La Union, La Parra, all Havanna's, El Aguila, Ariana—Eo Principie Cigars. Smith's superior and Jenny Lind Chewing Tobacco. Gail's celebrated Smoking Tobacco, and Meerschaum bowls, long and short Pipes, &c.

CONFECTIONARY AND GROCERIES.—A well selected Stock. Toys, &c., a general assortment.

F. MAHLER & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 3, 1853. 92—

SEPTEMBER.—FALL, 1853.—SAMUEL H. MARKS & SON would respectfully inform their customers and the trade generally, that they are now receiving by sundry packets and steamers their usual extensive assortment of CONFECTIONARY, FANCY ARTICLES, FRUITS, CIGARS, &c., selected in person by one of the firm, who has just returned from a Northern tour. They are also daily expecting an arrival of GERMAN, FRENCH and ENGLISH FANCY GOODS, of their own importation, which will make their assortment one of the largest and most complete now offered in this market. North Carolina and Virginia Merchants, may rely upon getting every article of the very best quality, and upon the most pleasing terms.
Petersburg, Sept. 12, 1853. 86—

S. H. YOUNG HAS IN STORE NEARLY HIS entire stock of Fall and Winter Goods.

At No. 21., may be found, among other goods, the following:

Plain and figured black Silks.
Ladies dress Goods of almost every description,
A good assortment of Embroidered Sleeves,
Collars, hand'k'f's, &c.,
Bonnet and Neck Ribbons,
Goods for Men and Boys wear,
Prints of almost every variety,
Glass and Earthern ware,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
Sugar, Coffee, and Tea,
Levcrings' Syrup—something nice,

With numerous other goods too tedious to mention. Call at No. 21, as we shall take pleasure in showing our Stock at all times and will sell cheap.

September 23, 1853. 89—tlstJ.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS AND HOUSE-CARPENTERS.—The patent right of Short's window sash, so universally introduced in the Northern Cities, is for sale by the subscriber.

This sash has numerous advantages, it combines greater strength with neater appearance, as putty is entirely dispensed with. Stripes of India rubber laid on the sash prevent all noise and jingling, at the same time making the window water-tight.

The window with this improvement may be easily taken to pieces, cleaned thoroughly or repaired.

For particulars address,
L. C. TURNER, *Architect.*
Wilmington, N. C.
Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1853. 92—9tpd.

CHARLES KUESTER, GUN, LOCK-SMITH, and BELL-HANGER—Would respectfully inform the Citizens of Raleigh and surrounding country, that he has located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened a Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brick-building,) where he will be found at all times, ready to execute any "Job" in his line, in a style that shall not be surpassed by any other person, and the charges shall always be moderate. *Call and See.*
Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1853. 960—

GREAT INDUCEMENTS!

DISPATCH! RESPONSIBILITY!! AND CERTAINTY!!! are all combined in the Expresses of Adams & Co.

Patronize them and be sure of getting your goods from New York 24 *hours ahead of any other means.*

Economy and dispatch will be served by using Adams & Co's. Daily Express.

ADAMS & CO.
S. E. PHILLIPS, Agent.
September 16, 1853. 87—10t.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, 1853.—THE SUBSCRIBER takes great pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that recent arrivals have placed him in possession of a large and varied assortment of FOREIGN and DOMESTIC STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS; also HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASS-WARE, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, and GROCERIES, which he offers for sale on reasonable terms. Having been carefully selected, and purchased by himself on the most favorable terms, he is persuaded he cannot be undersold by *fair* competition. He respectfully solicits a call from purchasers.

The following consists of a portion only of his stock:—

For Gentlemen,
Cloth, Cassimeres, and Vestings of nearly all shades and prices—a complete assortment of Summer Goods for Boys.

For the Ladies,
Black Gro de Rhine Silks,
" " " " Nap,
" " " " Soi,
Brocade, and other Fancy Silks,
Fancy, and Plain Silk Tissues,
" " " Bareges,
" " " Shallys,
Plain Black Shallys, and other mourning Goods,
Fancy Barege De Laines,
" Organdi Muslins,
" French Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Solid Color Lawns, and Jaconettes,
" Brilliantes,
" French and English Ginghams,
" French, English & Domestic Prints in great variety,
Jaconette, Cambric, Nansook, Book and Mull Muslins,
Bishop Lawn, Dotted and Plain Swiss Muslins,
French Work Capes, Chemizettes and Collars,
French Work Lace, and Muslin Undersleeves,
Linen Cambric Hkfs, a complete assortment,
Black Lace Mantillas,
Black Lace Shawls and Scarfs,
Black Lace Veils,
Black crape and Mourning Veils,
Mourning Collars and Undersleeves,
Alexander's Fancy Black and White Kid Gloves,
" " " " " Silk "
A large assortment of Parasols and Umbrellas.

JAMES McKIMMON.
Raleigh, March 25, 1853 38—

PARISEN & KING'S Steamship EXPRESS, PER ROANOKE and JAMESTOWN—*Reduced Rates, Increased Expedition, &c.*—The proprietors having made new arrangements for the still better dispatch of their Express by the Steamships "ROANOKE" and "JAMESTOWN" from New York, they wish to keep it before the public, that PARISEN & KING'S POPULAR SOUTHERN EXPRESS is always on hand for the accommodation of their friends, *at the lowest rates and unparalleled dispatch*—their Express leaving New York, is generally delivered at almost every point of Virginia in 48 hours, and throughout North Carolina in 56 hours, and at forty per cent. below the old *humbug monopoly.*

PARISEN & KING'S facilities for the expeditious transportation of Freight and Packages, cannot be beat by any Express Company in existence, and they defy any competition, therefore, in the shape of *humbug, imposition and monopoly!*

☞ Be sure to order your goods by Parisen & King's Express, 2nd Barclay Street, New York.

☞ Rest assured, that all they promise, they will faithfully fulfil!!

PARISEN & KING, 2d Barclay st. N. Y., and Bollingbrook st., Petersburg, Va.

AGENTS.
V. D. Groner, Norfolk, Virginia.
J. W. Womack, Farmville, Va.
Wm. Bailey, Fredericksburg, Va.
Wm. L. Maule, Richmond, Va.
W. Bagby, Lynchburg, Va.
Mr. Minor, Charlottesville, Va.
John Campbell, Weldon, North Carolina.
John Nutt, Wilmington, N. C.
H. D. Turner, Raleigh, N. C.
James L. Reid, Henderson, N. C.
Turnbull & Stallings, Warrenton, N. C.
S. H. Hamlet, Goldsboro', N. C.
Stark & Pierce, Fayetteville, N. C.
J. H. Whitfield, Franklinton, N. C.
James L. Duke, Ridgeway, N. C.
C. Allen, Littleton, N. C.

☞ Notice.—Express packages for Norfolk, Petersburg, Richmond and the interior, intended for shipment per steamers "Roanoke" or "Jamestown," will hereafter be received by Messrs. Parisen & King, 2nd Barclay street, New York, who are the only authorized Agents to forward our Express packages by those steamships to Virginia, N. Carolina and Tennessee.
June 13, 1853. 66—tf.

☞ The STANDARD OFFICE is being thoroughly re-fitted with an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful TYPE, of every description, and suited to all qualities and kinds of work—New PRESSES, and every other appliance requisite in the execution of the best quality of work at the greatest speed.
Raleigh, *July* 30, 1853.

GUNN'S DOMESTIC MEDICINE, OR POOR MAN'S FRIEND; *in the hours of affliction, pain and sickness, a safe and reliable guide.*—This book points out, in plain language, free from doctors' terms, the Diseases of Men, Women and Children, and the latest and most improved means used in their cure, and is intended expressly for the benefit of families. It also contains descriptions of the Medical Roots and Herbs of the United States, and how they are to be used in the cure of diseases. It is arranged on a new and simple plan, by which the practice of Medicine is reduced to principles of common sense.

This invaluable book has passed through many editions: it has now been revised and improved in every respect, and enlarged to nearly double its former size; and contains nine hundred octavo pages.

It does not propose to dispense with physicians in severe cases; but it does propose to save thousands and tens of thousands annually, by putting the means of cure into every man's hands, and of saving many valuable lives (which is of far more importance) by instructing individuals how to check disease in its beginnings, before it has acquired too much strength to resist and overcome.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—tf.

JUST RECEIVED, AND FOR SALE,—A RICH ASSORTMENT of Fancy Neck, Sash, Hat and Cap Ribbons,
Plain Satin and Lutestring Ribbons, all colors and widths,
French Worked Muslin Undersleeves,
Infants' French Worked Frock Bodies and Caps,
Ladies' French Worked Caps and Collars, a great variety,
" " Mourning and Half-Mourning Collars.
" " Cuffs, Muslins and Dimity Bands,
Real Thread Lace, Insertings and Edgings,
Imitation " " "
Lisle " " "
Bobbin " " "

JAMES KcKIMMON.
Raleigh, 1853. 93—

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—IF YOU WANT TO SAVE A COUPLE HUNDRED DOLLARS, send on your orders for *Turpentine Stills, Caps, Arms and Worms:* also, Brandy Stills, and any kind of Copper work, Brass, Machinery, &c.

The prices of Still-caps, Arms and Worms, are as follows:—(by the pound, 37 cents, or by contract)—

7 barrel Still-cap,	Arms and	Worms,	.....	$400
10	"	"	.....	485
12	"	"	.....	525
14	"	"	.....	585
15	"	"	.....	615
16	"	"	.....	650
20	"	"	.....	695
25	"	"	.....	750
30	"	"	.....	850
35	"	"	.....	900

All work will be warranted for 12 months, (fire and burning excepted.) His work will also be delivered within fifty miles of Raleigh, at the shortest notice; and if I fail to deliver Stills in the time agreed upon, I will forfeit $5 for each day lost to the purchaser.

JOSEPH WOLTERING.
Raleigh, Sept. 12, 1851. 90—y.

XONITON Chemesettes and Undersleeves,
Do. Collars,
Bruselle do.
Maltise do.
Crape do. Black and White,
Black Silk Mantillas,
" Lace Veils,
Ladies French Skirts,
" Col'd and White Kid Gloves,
Gent's " " " " &c., &c.
Received this day, by
W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
July 21, 1853. 71—

MRS. WOLTERING RESPECTFULLY announces to the Ladies of Raleigh and surrounding country that she is now receiving her *Fall* and *Winter Stock* of *Fancy Goods*, embracing China goods, fine iron-stone dinner-setts, tea-setts, and cups and saucers as fine as ever brought to this City.

Also, *Groceries* of every description. *Musical Instruments, &c.*, which will be sold low for cash.

Just received, a fresh supply of *Confectionaries.*

Thankful for past favors, she solicits a continuance of the same.
WILHELMINA WOLTERING.
Raleigh, September, 1851. 90—

DRESS GOODS.—PRINTED & FANCY BERAGES, Lawns, Organdi and Printed Cambrics,
Plaid Ginghams and Silk Lustors,
Black Groe DeRhine Silk and Plain black DeLaine,
Cambric, Jackonette, Swiss, Checked, Mull and Nansuck Muslins, a great variety,
Black and White and Fancy Berages DeLaines.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, 1853. 84—

WHITE GOODS.—JACKONETTS, ENGLISH Cambric, Nainsook, checked and striped Muslin, Mull Muslin, Plain and dotted Swiss Muslin. For sale by
J. BROWN.
Raleigh, June 4:t. 1853. 83—

ISAAC PROCTER, (Successor to OLIVER & PROCTER,) *Merchant Tailor,* Has just returned from the northern cities, and is now receiving A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF GOODS in his line, embracing Black, Blue, Brown, Green, Olive, Adelaide and Dahlia CLOTHS, of best French and English Manufacture, and of various grades of prices. Best SIMONI DOESKINS, warranted. French, English, Scotch and American FANCY CASSIMERES, of every variety of style and price. VESTINGS, of superior Silk Velvet, Plush, Figured and Plain Satins and Silks, Grenadine, Merino and Cashmere, a splendid article. *Wedding and Party Vestings*—can't be beat.

With sincere thanks to his numerous friends and patrons for past manifestations of friendship and regard, he assures them no effort or pains shall be spared to merit its continuance. Satisfaction always guarantied.

His Stock of FURNISHING GOODS is most complete—
Dress Shirts, with or without Collars,
Silk and Merino Under-Shirts, very superior, all sizes,
Drawers, fine assortment, all sizes,
Socks, Silk, Merino, Cotton, Figured and Plain,
Stocks, Plain and Fancy,
Gloves, a great variety,
Dressing Gowns, very handsome,
Pocket Handkerchiefs, silk, linen, colored, plain and embroidered.

In addition to the above, he has a fine supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING,

which he would be pleased to offer to the inspection of the public. Being manufactured under his own supervision, he can confidently recommend them; and he asks a comparison with any other goods in this market or out of it, either in quality or price. All he asks is a reasonable profit, and will not be *undersold* by any!

Gentlemen furnishing their own goods to be manufactured, may rely upon receiving the same attention and care as if sold by himself.

Cutting done at any time at usual rates.

Latest Paris, London, and New-York Fashions just at hand.

ISAAC PROCTER.
Raleigh, 1853.

NORTH-CAROLINA & NORFOLK.—THE PRACTICAL HATTERS would respectfully call the attention of the "Trade" and "Dealers" to their stock of SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

the largest and best that has ever been offered in Norfolk, and not surpassed by any, and at prices that cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are confident that Merchants will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases. Those that are willing to extend to us their patronage may rely on having Goods, whether of our own Manufacture or Imported, as Fashionable, Fine and Cheap as any Northern Jobber. We earnestly request Merchants to call and be *convinced* that we are prepared and *will* furnish every thing in our line on the best terms.

Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets in great variety. Canes and Umbrellas wholesale.

CEPHALOMETRON!

This beautiful instrument is considered one of the greatest and most useful inventions of the age. It would be impossible, by the minutest description, to give a correct idea of its utility. Hats made by it will fit the most difficult heads, conforming to every protuberance and depression of the cranium, thus preventing the unpleasant feeling of a new Hat and painful headache. We could give you certificates of Physicians and the experience of the Trade, but prefer that all may examine for themselves. No one can properly appreciate its advantages without having one of our superior Hats.

☞ Hats made to order in the most fashionable manner, and without extra charge.

STEVENS & BUTT,
No. 7 Market Square,
Norfolk, Va.
May 11, 1853. 51—tf.

Hard Ware Importation, 1853.

MUIR & BRYAN, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., *Sycamore Street,* Petersburg, Va. Are now receiving their Fall Stock of Foreign and American Hardware, which they present to the consideration of buyers generally, believing that they can offer inducements equal to any other establishment in the country. A large portion of their goods have been imported direct from England, and the American carefully selected from the best sources, consisting in part of the following goods, viz:

Table and Pocket Knives, Saws, Planes, Files, Axes, Hatchets, Hammers, Drawing Knives, Brace and Bits, Augers, Butts, Fast and Loose Joints, Chisels, Gouges, Squares, Gauges, Scissors, Shears, Razors, Razor Strops and Hones, Candlesticks, Snuffers, Looking Glasses, Garden Shears, Halter Ox, Log, Trace and Fifth Chains, Frying Pans, Hand and Bench Vises, Trowels, Knob, Stock, Trunk and Chest Locks, Guns, Percussion Caps, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Fenders, Grates, Rat Traps, Pincers, Plyers, Knitting Pins, Marbles, Cork Screws, Jews Harps, Awl Blades, Screw Plates, Stocks and Dies, Bellows, Anvils, Vises, Hand and Sledge Hammers, Horse Shoes and Nails, Fish Hooks, Needles, Pins, Compasses, Slates, Skates, Shoe and Butcher Knives, Straw Cutters, Sifters, Sieves, Spades, Shovels, Mill, Whip, and Cross Cut Saws, Hilling and Weeding Hoes; also, a large assortment of Nails, Castings, Steel, &c., all of which are offered for sale on the most reasonable terms. Merchants visiting this city are respectfully invited to call and examine their stock.

MUIR & BRYAN.
Petersburg, August 29, 1853. 987—2m.

PETERSBURG CLOTHING BAZAAR.—The subscribers having purchased the entire interest of N. Perry in the above celebrated establishment, respectfully announce to the citizens of North-Carolina that they intend to relax no effort to retain the liberal patronage heretofore received from the numerous customers of the Bazaar in the Old North State.

Manufacturing as we do all our own CLOTHING, and one of the firm being constantly in the market, thus having facilities for purchasing our Cloths, Cassimeres, &c., at first hands, and consequently at the lowest rates, we are enabled to compete in prices with Northern houses, while our garments in point of style and workmanship, are not excelled by those of any other house in the State.

It is unnecessary to enumerate the articles of which our stock is composed; suffice it to say that in our rooms may be found every thing pertaining to men's wear, and furnishing goods of the most recent style and in great variety.

Our Custom Department is constantly supplied with the most desirable goods, and those preferring their garments made to order, can here find a large assortment to select from, and with an efficient force of workmen we can get up a single garment or an entire suit at very short notice. A good fit and perfect satisfaction guarantied in every instance.

Our Wholesale Rooms. Merchants visiting the City should not fail to look through our stock, as we have opened an exclusive Wholesale Room, and manufacture largely, expressly for this branch of our trade.

A. S. SHAFER & CO.,
Successors to N. Perry.)
Petersburg, Va., May 5th, 1852. 52—

NEW ARRIVAL at the VARIETY STORE. The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, and of the surrounding country, that he continues at his old stand, and has just returned from the North, where he selected a good assortment of articles usually kept in a Family Grocery and Confectionary.

GROCERIES—Java, Laguira and Rio Coffees; Clarified, Pulverized, Crushed and Brown Sugars; Wax, Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles; Molasses and Sugar House Syrup; Apple Vinegar, Tomato and Walnut Catsups, Fish, Rice, Lard, Salt, Starch, Blacking, Table Salt, Mustard, Nutmeg, Ginger, Mace, Cloves, Cinnamon, Spice, Sal. Soda, &c.

MISCELLANEOUS—Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Walking Canes, Umbrellas, Wool and Cotton Cards, Nails, a full assortment of Tin Ware, Horse Combs and Brushes, Plough Lines, Bed Cords, Coffee Mills, Spades, Shovels, Water Vessels, Horse Buckets, Brooms, Baskets, &c.

CONFECTIONARY, &c.—Soda Crackers, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Currants, Citron, Sardines, Pickles, Chocolate, Preserved Ginger, Pears, Damsons, Pine Apples, Peaches, Quinces and Limes; Olives, Almonds, Filberts, Palm Nuts, Pecan, (by the bag or lb.,) Tobacco, Snuff, Soaps, Cologne, Looking Glasses and Fire-works, together with many other articles too numerous to mention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Accordeons, Violins, Guitars, Banjos, Tamborines, Fifes, Flutes, &c.

HENRY KEIM.
August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

COAL.—300 tons Furnace, Parlor, and Smiths' Coal. Supplies constantly arriving.

HERRINGS.—60 whole bbls. and 60 half do., No. 1, Cut and Family Roe Herrings.

BACON.—Hams, Sides, and Shoulders. Choice Va. cured Bacon, hhds., Sides and Shoulders.

LIME.—2100 Casks Eastern and W. C. Lime.
CEMENT.—125 Casks fresh Cement.
PLASTER.—Calcined and land Plaster.
SALT.—Sacks, fine and ground, T. Island coarse Salt.
SUGAR.—All the varieties.
PORK, Molasses, Coffee, Cotton Bagging and Rope.
For sale by
NIEMEYER & WHITE,
Portsmouth, Va.
August 8, 1853. 76—1m.

REMOVAL OF THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTORY.—The subscriber begs leave to inform his patrons, and the public in general, that he has moved from Wilmington Street, to the house lately occupied by F. Mahler as a fancy store, West side of the capitol.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he solicits a continuance of the same, promising to use the very best materials and employ only superior workmen.

HENRY A. DEPKIN.
Raleigh, August 29th, 1853. 82—tf.

FORM BOOK.—THE NORTH CAROLINA FORM Book; containing all the most useful forms which occur in business transactions between man and man, as well as in official stations; together with the Constitution of North Carolina and of the United States; the Act fixing the Fees of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., calculated for the use of the citizens of North Carolina, and made conformable to law. Compiled by a member of the North Carolina Bar.

For sale at the North Carolina Book-Store, by
HENRY D. TURNER.
Raleigh, Aug. 12, 1853. 77—

SWAIM'S JUSTICE.—THE NORTH CAROLINA Justice; containing a summary statement of the Statues and Common Law of this State, together with the Decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the most approved forms and precedents relating to the office and duty of a Justice of the Peace, and other public officers, according to modern practice, by Benjamin Swaim. Second edition, revised and corrected. For sale by
HENRY D. TURNER.
North-Carolina Book-Store.
Raleigh, August 12, 1853. 77—

NEGROES WANTED.—THE SUBSCRIBER will pay the highest cash prices for number one young Negroes.
R. D. ATKINSON.
Smithfield, Dec. 29th, 13—tf.

USEFUL STATISTICS.

[CAREFULLY COMPILED FOR THE STANDARD.]

Government of the United States.

	Salary.
FRANKLIN PIERCE, President, ...	$25,000
William L. Marcy, of New-York, Secretary of State,	8,000
James Guthrie